Commission Merchants.

Flatherwick, Worthington & Co., General Commission Merchants, North Jefferson street. P. O. Box 3751, Chicago. Orders from the country for the purchase of Merchandise of every description promptly attended to.

LELAND & MIXER, Packers AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Opposite Michigan Central Freight Depot, foot of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Would invite attention to their new Packing House and, from the opening of the Packing Season will constantly on hand a full supply of BEEF, PORK, &c., and their PREMIUM SUGAR CURED HAMS. Orders for Packing are solicited. L. Leland. C. H. S. Mixer.

HILLIARD, MITCHELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 142 South Water Street, (Hilliard's Block, Chicago.) L. P. Hilliard | W. W. Mitchell | R. M. Mitchell.

EDWARD SACKET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 166 South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smale, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Farnsworth, Fuller, New York; A. Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; Folger & Co., New Orleans.

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, Market street, between Lake and Randolph, Chicago. Liberal advances made on Consignments. Hiram A. Ford. Nathaniel Norton.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Grass Seeds, Provisions, Hides, Etc. Office 156 South Water street, Pomeroy's Buildings. S. D. Bailie. T. H. Seymour. Post Office Drawer 2896, Chicago. Liberal advances made on Consignments. References:—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Blair; Gen. Frt Ag't C. B. & Q. R. R. H. SEYMOUR, late Ass't Gen. Frt Ag't C. B. & Q. R. R. S. D. BAILIE, late of firm of Jno. Gilbert & Co.

PITKIN & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER ST. James L. Gates. Alfred H. Pitkin. CHICAGO.

E. B. STEVENS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on Consignments. NO. 229 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. E. B. Stevens. C. D. Fitch.

NORTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, and General Commission Merchants, No. 16 River street, Chicago, Ill. Horace Norton. Chas. Robb. H. B. Bogue.

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135, South Water Street, CHICAGO.

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office, No. 12 River Street, PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in Beef, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, Lard, Tallow, &c. Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. Refer to Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill.; St. Louis, and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago. Saml. Holmes. M. V. B. Holmes.

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 24 South Water street. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 219 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 167 South Water street, Chicago. D. Spafford. D. Stewart. E. W. Ellis.

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Room 3, under new Board of Trade Rooms, South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. Orders filled with care and dispatch. Liberal advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo, or Oswego. E. G. Wolcott. E. W. Tickner.

J. B. THOMPSON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 253 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. F. V. Chamberlain. M. Whitmore.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 212 South Water street, Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other produce, on commission. Liberal advances on property. A. C. Chadbourne. P. P. Wetherbe.

GRIFFIN BROS. 1860. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 5 Pomeroy's Building, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. E. F. Griffin. A. Griffin.

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NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at No. 226, 228 and 230 South Water Street. A. B. Neely. E. P. Lawrence. W. T. Wiedner.

WEBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 229 South Water Street. We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce in this market. Geo. Webster. D. F. Baxter.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, Produce Commission Merchants, DEALERS IN Every Description of Country Produce ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY. Nos. 20 and 22 LaSalle St. CHICAGO.

W. SCOTT STEWART, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, NO. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co. J. M. Williams. W. D. Houghteling.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. S. F. Culver. C. E. Culver.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal Advances made on Consignments. References:—Flint & Wheeler, Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jesse Parker, Esq., Cutler & Mims, Buffalo.

Tucker, Randolph & Carter, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Loomis' Building, Cor. Clark and South Water street, Chicago. Give their personal and exclusive attention to the Commission business. Chas. Randolph.

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 124 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading, Property in Store and on Shipments to our friends East and South.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill. Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for other parties only. Will make liberal advances on property in store or for shipment East.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and Sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. Agents for Harrisburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 111 South Water Street, Chicago. REFERENCES: Marine Bank, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Dunn & Co., Bankers, Galesburg; ... Bankers, Peoria, Ill.; ... & Co., Bankers, New York.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, Alban's Building, Chicago. Business confined strictly to Commission.

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1860. NUMBER 93.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE,
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:
John L. Scripps, William Bross, Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill, Alfred Cowles.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per year	$6.00
Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per week	15
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
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Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1860.

Mr. Farnsworth's Appointments.

Mr. Farnsworth will speak at

Elgin	Thursday, Oct. 18th.
Bloomberry	(2 and P. M.) Saturday, Oct. 20th.
Sycamore	(evening) Oct. 20th.
Junction	Tuesday Oct. 23d.
Hyde Park	Friday, Oct. 26th.

Appointments of Hon. D. K. Carter.

Hon. D. K. Carter, of Ohio, will address the people of Illinois on political topics at the following times and places:

Mason, Effingham Co	Oct. 22
Centralia, Marion Co	Oct. 23
Ashley, Washington Co	Oct. 24
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co	Oct. 25
Duquoin, Perry Co	Oct. 26
Benton, Franklin Co	Oct. 27
Carbondale, Jackson Co	Oct. 29

Hon. R. C. Schenck in Cumberland County.

The appointments for Hon. R. C. Schenck and Hon. Donn Piatt, of Ohio, at Marshall, Clark County, on the 1st of November, has been changed to Greenup, Cumberland County, the same day.

Great Mass Meeting at La Salle.

Hon. Thos. Corwin speaks at La Salle on Tuesday next, Oct. 23d. Preparations are on foot to make this one of the largest turn-outs of the campaign.

Sam Galloway at Elgin.

Hon. Sam. Galloway, of Ohio, one of the best stump speakers in the United States, will address a Republican mass meeting at Elgin to-day. Mr. Galloway speaks at Tolono, Champaign county, to-morrow.

TRUMBULL AT THE WIGWAM.

We are authorized to announce that our distinguished Senator, Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, than whom no man living has a stronger hold upon the Republicans of Chicago, will speak on Saturday evening next at the Wigwam. He will be greeted by an overflowing house.

Senator Trumbull will also speak at Blue Island on Monday, the 22d inst. Let our friends make immediate arrangements for getting out a large crowd.

MR. LOVEJOY'S SPEECH.

The powerful and convincing speech of the Hon. Owen Lovejoy at the Wigwam on Monday evening will be found elsewhere in this paper. It is an excellent document for Democrats, and we hope none of that persuasion will fail to read it.

REQUEST GRANTED.

The *Times and Herald* calls upon us for the name of our correspondent "*Democrat*," who, in a letter printed in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE a few days ago, commented on the alleged refusal of the proprietor of the *T. and H.* to permit J. W. Sheahan to edit the *State Register* during the campaign. We do not know the author of the article; but presume it was written by SHERLOCK, book seller, Dearborn street, by whom it was brought to this office, and its insertion requested. He is a Democrat in good standing, and no doubt able to defend his own cause. The most objectionable adjectives in his letter were stricken out before it was put into the printer's hands; but beyond these erasures no alteration was made. Is the *Times and Herald* satisfied?

We have complied with our neighbor's request; now will he answer the questions put to him by the PRESS AND TRIBUNE on Monday, and repeated on Wednesday? We append them:

WILL YOU ANSWER?—The denial of certain allegations of ours by the *Times and Herald* amounts to nothing. We ask the recognized editor of that paper these questions:

Have you not, within the last month, had an interview with John Wentworth, during which the possibility of defeating the Republican county ticket was discussed by you and him? Yes, or No.

Did you not leave Metropolitan Hall on Friday evening, on or about the same time that John Wentworth left, and did not you and he confer together after the meeting was over? Yes, or No.

We make no false charges against any man. Let the editor of the *Times and Herald* answer.

THAT COUNCIL MEETING.

The Council Chamber was lighted on Tuesday evening, and several Republican Aldermen who had not been notified of any meeting were attracted to the Court House by the unexpected display. Seven or eight Democratic members were present, as if by mutual understanding. In answer to a question propounded to the City Clerk, whether there was to be a meeting of the Council during the evening, that officer replied that it was "so supposed." We made several ineffectual attempts to arrive at a more definite understanding of the thing, but nobody appeared to know what was on the carpet—at least those who did know were very close mouthed. It transpired yesterday that the meeting was called by two Democratic Aldermen for the purpose of multiplying the voting places in the South Division. These functionaries were very sparing in their issue of notices to the Board, and in one or two instances they tried to make it a condition precedent to the serving of notice on Republican members that they should vote for an additional number of election districts!

It strikes us that this tomfoolery has been carried on almost long enough. We do not apprehend that any action taken at a special meeting of the Council, where only one half of the members are notified, would be legal, but we are not blind to the fact that it might be construed as legal "until after election."—We take this occasion to notify the would-be swindlers that the fruits of their scheme are not to be tasted this year. They can create a storm, but they cannot double their votes by the process of doubling the voting places—not this time!

The List of Appointments.

We are obliged to omit the list of announcements for Republican mass meetings two days in each week while our weekly edition is being printed. Our friends in the country will understand that the failure to see the list in each issue of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE does not imply any change in the announcements.

ANOTHER PRO-SLAVERY FIZZLE.

Don Morrison and Col. Richardson in Prairie City—An Extensive Saying at Home.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
PRAIRIE CITY, McDonough Co., Ill., Oct. 16, 1860.

Numerous handbills had announced that on the 16th inst. the Democracy would rally at Prairie City, that then and there Col. Richardson and Don Morrison would address the multitude. Old Line Whigs were especially invited to attend. Hon. R. Yates and Capt. Prentiss had delivered addresses at this place on the 2nd inst. The weather on that occasion was bad—mud knee deep—but neither clouds nor muddy roads could keep the people at home. They turned out in this stronghold of Democracy a large and enthusiastic crowd. One wagon of 41 ladies and 33 couple on horseback were among the attractive features of the occasion. To beat this Republican rally was the earnest desire of the Douglas Democracy. The faithful faithfully drummed. Wise heads met in solemn counsel. Democratic resources were in active request. The day came, beautiful and fair. Col. Richardson came—Don Morrison came, but ah!

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men
Oft gang aglee."

The people were not "thar." Only one procession came, and that a small one. At the speaker's stand, soon after the speaking commenced, a careful count disclosed that Democrats, Republicans, women and children, (infants included,) all told, numbered 560. The Republicans had erected a pole, from which, in consequence of the late victories in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, the stars and stripes had been gaily floating. Last night some craven-hearted specimen of humanity was guilty of the contemptible meanness of cutting and carrying away the rope used to hoist the flag, determined, it would seem, that it should not wave when the Democracy turned out. In this they were disappointed. A rope was procured and adjusted, and the flag of our country, with the addition of OLD ABE upon its folds so plain that he who runneth may read, was hoisted to its place and all day threw its ample folds majestically to the breeze.

The meeting to-day was a grand finale. In point of numbers, in tone and character of the speeches, in enthusiasm, it was a decided failure. It will doubtless require a very discriminating mind to ascertain whether the gas of the two orators by day, or the glare of 43 Ever Ready lamps at night, have done the most to dispel the "supreme ignorance and darkness from our midst." Look out for a good majority here for Old Abe on the 6th of November next.

McDONOUGH.

Teachers' Convention at Blue Island.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

The undersigned Teachers, residents of the southern portion of Cook County, wishing to promote the cause of popular education, respectfully invite the teachers, school officers, and other friends of education, to meet with them in a Convention, to be holden in the Public School House in Blue Island, on Saturday, the 27th day of October, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The following, among other propositions, will be submitted to the consideration of the Convention:

1st. The forming of an association of Teachers and others interested in our Public Schools, for mutual improvement.

2d. The holding of a series of Educational meetings in the different towns, with a view of awakening a greater interest in our public schools.

3d. To take measures for holding a Teachers' Institute at such time and place as shall best accommodate the teachers of our vicinity.

It is earnestly hoped that all the teachers, and others favorable to the cause, will be present and take part in the proceedings.

RODNEY WELCH, } Worth.
JULIUS BRISBEE, }
ALBERT KROOME, }
E. M. JARRETT, Lake.
O. F. RUDD, Bremen.
G. F. CODDING, Palos.
H. ALEXANDER, Orland.

New Views on the Disunion Question.

We print below a pair of new views of the Disunion question, neither of which, we fancy, will tend to diminish Mr. Lincoln's majority:

[From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 11.]

With the control of the Government of the United States, and an organized and triumphant North to sustain them, the Abolitionists will renew their operations upon the South with increased courage. The thousands in every country, who look up to power and make gain out of the future, will come out in support of the Abolition Government. The Brownlows and Botts, in the South will multiply. They will organize, and from being a Union Party, to support an Abolition Government, they will become, like the Government they support Abolitionists. *They will have an Abolition party in the South, of Southern men. The contest for Slavery will no longer be one between the North and the South. It will be in the South, between the people of the South.*

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1860.

The election of Lincoln by the Electoral Colleges being now regarded as a possible event, sober minded Southrons there are calmly contemplating the probable state of parties in Congress, and the force of popular sentiment in the Southern States. They feel assured that the Republican party will have little to plume itself upon. First, the popular majority in the nation will be largely against Lincoln; secondly, the United States Senate will be decisively against him; thirdly, the next House of Representatives will surely contain an anti Republican majority; fourthly, no Southern State will Lincoln find men of any repute to accept office under him as Collectors, or Postmasters, or Marshals, or in any of the lowest subordinate capacity.

These facts are sufficient to show that the Lincoln administration would be paralyzed at the outset for an evil purpose against the South, and would be dependent on the indulgence of that section for carrying on the government. The fight against Lincoln, therefore, will be carried on most effectively in the Union. He cannot make any important appointment without the concurrence of a Democratic Senate, and the anti Republican majority in the House will keep control of the public purse. The submissionists, therefore, will be very soon the Lincolnites themselves.

These are the views of Southrons who know and appreciate the opinions and the feelings of different sections of the Confederacy.

The Senate.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The probable complexion of the Senate on the 4th of March, 1860, and also during the last two years of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, is a subject of conjecture. On the 4th of March next, the term of Fitzpatrick, Johnson of Arkansas, Gwin, Yulee, Iverson, Fitch, Slidell, Pearce, Green, Chapman, Pugh, Lane, Bigler and Hammond, Democrats; and Foster, Trumbull, Harlan, Clark, Seward, Collamer and Durkee, Republicans; and Crittenden, American, expire; in addition to which there is a vacant seat to be filled in Oregon. In all, therefore, 14 Democrats, 7 Republicans and 1 American retire. The elections already held show so far that 10 Democrats and 7 Republicans either have, or will be chosen, to fill these vacancies, leaving the two Senators from Oregon in doubt, and the States of California, Illinois, Iowa and New York yet to act. There can be no doubt that New York, Iowa and Illinois will elect Republicans, as in the present Congress; that Oregon, if she succeeds in electing this year, will send opposition members, leaving a chance for a Republican gain in California. This will make a total of 33 Democrats, 28 Republicans, 1 American, and S. A. Douglas, elected or certain to be elected to the next Senate, and Oregon, Iowa, New York and Illinois ready to swell the Republican vote to 30, and California in doubt. Should California go Republican, the Democrats would have only two majority, and Douglas and Kennedy, and the Vice-President, could control the action of the body in the succeeding Congress. The Republicans, by gains in Indiana, Minnesota, California and New Jersey, or in any two of them, change the entire political complexion of the Senate.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15, 1860.

THE TROUBLES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Gov. John Letcher passed through this city to-day en route for Richmond. He says that the Democracy have brought all their calamities upon themselves—that is to say, I suppose, that fraud and force in Kansas, with the Lecompton swindle, have done their perfect work. The leaders having been false to the understanding upon which they were elected, the people utterly repudiate them. For years back official Democracy has been so much synonomous with what is repugnant to honor and honesty, as well as to old party traditions and doctrines, that the name has lost its charm.

The Ground Swell.

A non-political friend in one of the rural districts of Pennsylvania writes us in the course of a business letter, as follows:

"Pennsylvania has spoken decisively in her late election. The politicians of the Republican party itself are astounded at the result. The victory is so great because the *people* achieved it, independently of the politicians. You cannot imagine how deep a feeling exists among the people. Thousands who heretofore did nothing more than merely vote, went among their friends and neighbors, and talked earnestly with them over the great issues of the day. There is a determination in the minds of these men to make themselves felt, that was never known before. *Depend upon it, Pennsylvania will give a majority of 50,000 for Lincoln over all the opposition combined.*"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Important Suit.

Summons was yesterday served upon Oscar F. Lowe of New York city, at the instance of the State of Illinois, to appear and answer to a civil action for moneys had and received on account of a portion of the fraudulently funded canal scrip. It appears, if we are correctly informed, that the bogus bonds issued in the name of "one Peter O'Strang," were sold to the State by Mr. Lowe, and that he received the money on them. We presume the legal proceedings in the case will trace these bonds back to their origin. The damages laid are $100,000. Mr. Lowe is at present the guest of ex-Gov. Matteson.—*Springfield Jour.*

Progress of the Slave Trade.

On the 3d inst. the Spanish war steamer Neptune, and the war schooner Luisa Francisca, entered this harbor, having 587 Africans on board, said to have been taken from the American steamer City of Norfolk, which had got aground on the reef near Cardenas, having previous to her capture landed some three or four hundred Africans. I hear this morning from a friend who lives in the country, that an armed slaver, with fourteen hundred Africans, is expected to arrive shortly on the north side of this island.—*Havana Cor. N. Y. Times.*

THE RECENT MURDER AT LINCOLN.—We have thus far been able to obtain but few additional particulars in regard to this horrible affair. The name of the youthful murderer is Ott, and he was at the time in the employ of Mr. Orndorff. After murdering Mrs. Orndorff and the two children, Ott finished his diabolical work by stealing from his employer $1,200 in money, with which he decamped. Large rewards are offered for his capture, which we hope will be speedily achieved.—*State Journal.*

☞ The following letter expresses our opinion, and we advise every housekeeper to go to No. 4 Kingsbury Block, and see the owner:

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE RAILWAY OFFICE, }
DETROIT, MICH., July 21, 1860. }

We have had Mr. Bradstreet's Patent Weather Strips, in use upon our passenger and baggage car doors since last October, and find them very serviceable for keeping out dust and sparks, but more particularly snow in the winter months as it cannot get behind the doors to jam them.

W. K. MUIR, Gen. Supt.

CRICKET.—The first match of the season was played on Tuesday between the Prairie and Chicago Clubs, resulting in favor of the former, in one innings and 51 runs to spare—Head making 67 off of his own bat. The following is the score:

Prairie Club, 1st Innings		167
Chic. Club, 1st Innings	65	
do do 2d do	52	—116

THE CITY.

☞ The attention of landlords in the villages named therein, is asked to an advertisement, "House Wanted," in this day's paper.

LONG LOOKED FOR, COME AT LAST.—It is said that Bishop Whitehouse and his family are expected in Chicago this week.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—Simeon W. King, at No. 81 South Clark street, has just been appointed Notary Public.

NEW BOOKS.—"Cousin Harry," by Mrs. Grey, and "Camille, by Alexander Dumas, Jr., just published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., and for sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.—The old stable on the corner of the alley on Dearborn street, between Washington and Madison streets, is being torn down to be replaced by a substantial business block.

NEW BOOKS.—We have from McNally a copy of the new edition of Dumas' *Camille* (*La Dame aux Camelias*,) and *Cousin Harry*, by Mrs. Grey—both published by Peterson, of Philadelphia, and both for sale at McNally's counter.

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, we notice, Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, St. Charles; Hon. L. P. Wetherby, Wisconsin; Hon. E. B. Washburne, Galena; Hon. W. H. Dayton, New Jersey; Hon. John Markham, England; Jno. C. Wright, Esq., Philadelphia.

BENEVOLENT LECTURE.—Rev. Mr. Collyer, Minister at Large for the city of Chicago, will lecture before the Seamen's Benevolent Society, at their Rooms, South end of Lind Block, this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. All seamen and others interested are invited to attend.

SLOAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—The above institution is open day and evening. Instruction is given in book-keeping, commercial law commercial computation, penmanship, &c. We advise all who need a sound education to purchase a scholarship in this excellent and long established college. A scholarship for sale cheap at this office.

NEW ILLUSTRATED WORK.—The well known English publishers, Messrs. Virtue & Co., have just commenced issuing a superb volume in the highest style of the art, "Piedmont and Italy, from the Alps to the Tiber." It is to be presented in thirty or more several numbers. J. L. Finch, of this city, represents the house and is circulating their issues among the community. It is a timely work, now that Italy is attracting so much of the world's attention, and writing a fresh page in her own eventful history.

BRECKINRIDGE CLUB ROOMS.—Since Pennsylvania, and Indiana, and since Little Dug's speech here, there has been a perceptible improvement in the before somewhat paralyzed Breckinridge wing. They are now in the ascendant in feeling and enthusiasm, have leased (for a short time) a large hall, and are getting themselves in readiness to be the Simon Pure Democracy in the unlikely contingency that Joe Lane, boosted into the White House by a rear window, may be looking about hereaway for material for Federal appointments. The Squatterites are very much squatted, and in dismal spirits. The other wing have bought two new flags.

CHANGES.—We notice that the basement of the old First Presbyterian Church edifice on the corner of South Clark and Washington street, is being transformed into a bowling alley. So where the Sabbath School children used to say their Sunday verses, there will be bowlers, and for the Ten Commandments,—"ten strikes." It is in keeping with the other changes on the same premises; billiard tables in the main audience room, a bar room in the vestibule, billiard tables in the gallery, and a flag floating where the modest spire "used to grow." Just back of this travestied structure is its modest wooden predecessor, now an Undertaker's Shop, with long ranges of coffins and burial cases, in place of pews, which in their solemn and grim gradations of size, preach as impressive sermons on mortality, as any the old building ever heard.

☞ The Citizens Corps of Syracuse have determined on an excursion to New York, and resolved to foot it the whole distance, 600 miles, camping on the route and living in camp, like real soldiers.

Yes, and then probably the Kittabung Kavorters will start for the same place on their hands and knees, they will lodge o'nights in the tops of the highest trees, rub themselves down with brickbats, and subsist on dried fruit.

We advise this Corps of Syracuse, if they are really "*Citizens*," to stay at home, and try to deserve the name, which they will not do by plundering hen roosts and carrying terror through the rural districts, for a distance of three hundred miles, even unto New York, which city they had better stay away from until they can go thither as Christians should. This military tomfoolery is getting sickening. When the nation "asks *arms*" it will get them speedily enough, and not from the number of, and no thanks to those, who have spent the best years of their life and the best efforts of their young manhood, dressed up in pied apparel, running round after bad music, guzzling bad whisky, and neglecting stores, offices, their own, and their employers' interests for sham soldiering. Were a call for armed men to be made through all our cities to day, in any adequate cause, there would be more pluck and stamina in the young mechanics from their shops, and farmers' boys just from the field, than among the simpletons who keep alive this burlesque of military zeal in our peaceful communities.

Donations to our Mission Schools.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In your report of the North Market Hall Mission Sabbath School expenditures, you stated that $6.98 was dispensed as charity. You should have said $698.00. Charity covers a multitude of sins, and we therefore forgive you for covering up our charities, while at the same time we desire to have it corrected, for the reason that our good folks will think, when called upon for charity in this direction, that those figures of *yours*, and not ours, must be the index to guide their action, and that would not be "remembering the poor," and "lending to the Lord," as the necessities of the case require.

P.

The correction furnishes the opportunity to call attention to the above sum of nearly seven hundred dollars disbursed through one of our Mission Sunday Schools, in charities well and directly bestowed in its immediate neighborhood. A growing favor and increased success is attending this mode of aiding the worthy and suffering poor, who are reached, and their necessities relieved without waste, without encouraging idleness and paying no premium on mendicancy.

Bryan Hall and Portrait Gallery.

Our citizens have a source of just pride in the new Music Hall finished the present season by our enterprising and liberal fellow citizen Thomas B. Bryan, Esq. Not only are the proportions and style of the structure and its audience rooms of the highest class, and such as few cities possess, but the taste and means of the proprietor have secured for their interior added and accessory features of great interest and value, in the noble Portrait Gallery. The following from Mr. Bryan explains itself, and confers fresh obligations upon our citizens:

CHICAGO, October 16, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Citizens, with friends from abroad, daily seek admission to Bryan Hall, and finding the doors locked, some turn away disappointed, whilst others come up to the office, and in some cases tender pay for entrance, that they may show the hall and pictures to their friends. This renders it proper for me to say that I cordially unite with citizens in desiring to gratify strangers, and contribute to their favorable impressions of Chicago, and during the day time, (the Hall being unoccupied), gratuitous admission is cheerfully granted to all who apply at the office.

The paintings now in the main audience room are:

1st. "Franklin before Louis XVI, urging the claims of the American Colonies." This being the original picture, for which, at the World's Exhibition in Paris in 1855, Louis Napoleon awarded the gold medal. (The medal can be seen on request at the office.)

2d. "Webster in Reply to Hayne in the United States Senate;" being the original study from which the Faneuil Hall picture was painted.

3d. A complete series of Presidential portraits, mostly from life, all painted by Healy, who is now commissioned by Congress to paint a like series for the Executive Mansion.

The private gallery in the front building, (on request, also open to strangers,) contains faithful portraits, from life, by Healy, of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Prescott, Story, Abbott Lawrence, James and Philip Barbour, Everett, Douglas, McLean, Fremont, George Peabody, &c., &c., &c.

Yours truly,
THOS. B. BRYAN.

The Western Tract Convention.

BUSINESS SESSION.

Rev. Mr. Patton was nominated as temporary Chairman, and opened the Convention with prayer.

The following were elected as the permanent officers of the Convention.

President—Rev. D. Clary, of Wisconsin.
Vice Presidents—Rev. U. K. Green, G. W. Blatchford, Rev. R. Patterson, } of Ill.
Secretaries—Rev. R. B. Bull, Rev. — Beaubien, } of Illinois.

Upon taking the Chair, Dr. Clary made a few brief remarks, touching his interest in the Tract cause, and his happiness to advance it in any way.

Rev. Br. Blanchard, Rev. Mr. Love, Prof. Sturtevant, Rev. Joslyn, and Mr. Tuthill King, were appointed as a Business Committee.

Rev. G. S. F. Savage, Secretary of the Agency, read the report, giving an account of the transactions of the Committee during the past year.

After giving an historical sketch of the circumstances leading to the present movement, and detailing the organization adopted at the last annual session of the Convention, the Report sums up the active operations of the Agency during the last year, and the indications of success for the future. Passing over much ground, occupying about an hour in reading, it is too lengthy to give in full, and we can make but the most condensed abstract.

ABBREVIATION OF REPORT.

The Boston Society have furnished publications freely and on most liberal terms, and devoted the funds ($242) raised for them by the Agency to the tract work here, and have also appropriated $600 to meet our deficiencies in colportage work; they have also met all individual calls made by localities on this field to them directly.

The Cincinnati Society have also furnished publications on liberal terms, but have not felt able to aid in our agency work to the full extent of the funds raised by the Agency for them.

Rev. G. S. F. Savage, Sec'y of the Agency, entered upon his duties 1st of January, 1860. Previous to this time no effort had been made to collect funds or enlist the churches in the enterprise, so that a period of nine months embraces the active operations of the Agency. A department was to be organized, funds collected, churches interested, colporteurs commissioned and provided with publications, and all this in the period of great financial embarrassment.

In prosecution of his work the Secretary has visited churches and ecclesiastical bodies in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. This preparatory work has been everywhere received with cordiality.

Collections.—Collecting agents, devoting time exclusively to the work have not been employed; the object being to secure agency of pastors. No effort has been made to secure collections in Indiana or Ohio, and to but limited extent in Iowa. The amount collected since 1st January is as follows: In Illinois, $1164.45; in Wisconsin, $240.94; in Iowa, $21.40; in Michigan, $109.16; in Ohio, $2.58; adding $600 contributed by Boston Society, makes the total $2180.30. Pledges yet unpaid, to amount of $243.26 have been received.

Depository.—The established Book Trade has been used as a medium, eschewing the policy of Depositories. Arrangements were made with Church, Goodman & Kinney, of Chicago, to keep on sale the publications of the Boston and Cincinnati societies. The sales have reached the sum of $1,100. The increasing demand renders it for the interest of book sellers to keep these on sale, thus establishing local depositories without the expense of a salaried agency.

Colportage.—The Western field is very large, and applications for colporteurs very urgent. The aid needed by the Agency in this direction has been furnished by the Boston Society. Seven colporteurs have been commissioned in the field. Their reports are very cheering and indicate the great need of this work.

Voluntary Colportage.—It has been the aim of the Agency to encourage churches and individuals in a voluntary colportage, and the urgent and numerous calls from different sections show how much could be done in this way. To encourage this, the agency have made grants to the full extent of the means at their disposal.

Endorsements.—That such a Tract Agency is an absolute necessity in the West and that it meets hearty encouragement, reference may be had to the recent action of several of our ecclesiastical bodies.

The Congregational General Assemblies of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota, the General Convention of Wisconsin, the Baptist General Association of Wisconsin, and various other ecclesiastical bodies, have, within the year, passed strong resolutions disapproving the course of the New York Society, and commending the Boston and Cincinnati Societies, and our Agency. Other ecclesiastical bodies which have not yet held their Annual Meeting for 1860, will doubtless take similar action.

Boston and Cincinnati Societies.—At their Annual Meeting, held Oct. 5, 1860, the Boston Society adopted resolutions approving of the Agency, and desiring to co-operate with it, and referring to the Secretary of the Society, who would be present at the Convention at Chicago, to arrange details for a more intimate connection if desired.

The Cincinnati Society at their annual meeting, held Sept. 25, 1860, adopted resolutions setting forth that it was "restrained by the conditions of self preservation from entering into any arrangement that would devolve upon another body, in no manner responsible to it, the work of soliciting funds to sustain its operations, and at the same time would debar the Society itself from coming before the Churches with the presentation of its peculiar character, and the special and distinct advocacy of its special and distinct claims—the Churches, especially on this Western field, where is its proper home, and where its principal support is to be sought." And "that the Board of Directors be instructed to correspond with the United Western Tract Agency, and empowered to enter into any arrangements not inconsistent" with their resolutions.

The Treasurer, Mr. Tuthill King, presented his report the main features of which are embraced in the report of the Secretary, showing a balance of resources on hand of $280.

The Convention being open for business, a delegate stated that he did not understand the effect of the resolution adopted by the Cincinnati Society at their Annual meeting. Thought they were not ready to settle this was understood, and would call upon the Secretary of that body, who is here, for an explanation.

Mr. Weed, Secretary of Cincinnati Society—It means simply that we must act independently, taking the field and doing the best we can. If in any way we are able to co-operate, we will do so gladly, but we cannot give up the whole field to the Agency.

Question—What co-operation can be had?

Dr. Blanchard—I understand that the Society wish a friendly conference with the Convention, and moved that the matter be referred to the business committee. Passed.

After discussion as to the propriety of sending the matter to the Committee, or having it first understood and explained to the Convention, the Convention went into a Committee of the Whole upon the question in relation to the co-operation of the Cincinnati Society with the Agency.

Dr. Mead, Secretary of Cincinnati Society, being called upon, stated that the Society was founded years ago; had struggled long under adverse circumstances, but for a long time was gaining ground, the peculiar character of their books commending them to the anti-slavery part of the community. Its old enemies have become its friends. He had gone in to Old School Presbyterian Churches, whose doors were closed to the American Tract Society of New York, and been gladly welcomed. They must continue to go forward independently. The practical working of the Agency was cutting them off. It had been hoped at first that it would be a source of increased revenue to them, but under the system of last year, not one-half had been received of their usual contributions. They needed funds as their efforts were confined to publishing. They thought they could work more efficiently if they took the field alone. Very many individuals felt an interest in the Society from its antecedents, which would not pass away. Wished their publications circulated, and if some way reconciling all the complications were pointed out would be glad to cooperate; but a business view of the matter showed that the Society lost, financially, by the cooperation. Disclaimed any idea that they held aloof from the cause or the movement, but each, having the same general end in view must prosecute it in such manner as would advance particular interests.

Dr. Aydelott, of Cincinnati Society, being called upon, said: I feel surprise that the resolutions adopted at the annual meeting did not make the matter clear. If he had time to go into a historical review of the different Tract societies, he could explain it. The Cincinnati Society claims a peculiar and distinctive character, distinct equally from the New York or Boston Societies, and so claim the right of distinct advocacy of its distinct claims. The operation of the agency, while doing them little good, was to keep them from the field. They had supposed that it would have aided them, but subsequent developments had proven otherwise. They questioned not the spirit, aim or character of this or any other organization, and wished this distinctly understood.

The distinction between them and the Boston Society was, that they looked upon slavery as a sin in itself, while the Boston Society regarded only the accidental evils growing out of the relation. Preferred to have the matter referred to a Committee where the whole matter could be talked over.

Rev. Mr. PATTON—The plan of co operation or no co-operation must certainly be elaborated by a Committee, but these general considerations should be brought before the Convention, in order that they may appreciate and consider the action of the Committee. He wanted to know what was the specific difference between the two Societies that should give one a range over the field and not the other. If he understood the statements of Mr. Warren last evening, the feeling of the Boston and Cincinnati Societies were the same on the subject of slavery.

Revs. Mr. Wolcott, Ray, Sturtevant, Joslyn, Nichols and Savage engaged in the discussion, the result of which was the calling forth of Rev. Dr. Aydelott, of the Board of Directors of the Cincinnati Society. He had wished to avoid this position, because he deemed it unwise, but yielded in deference to their wishes.

About the year 1822 the present American Tract Society was formed in New York. It seemed to meet the wants of all bodies of evangelical christians and went on nobly. Previous to this time a Society had existed in Boston, having the same views and doing the same work. The two practically merged, the Boston Society retaining its civil character as a corporate body, but sharing responsibilities and honors with the New York Society.

In the meantime the American mind had begun to take up the subject of American slavery in its religious aspects. The feeling increased strongly, till at length the tide reached the Society in New York. They could not stay the flood, and though not willing to submit to submit to the demands expressed, yet they could not well ignore their existence. It resulted in the appointing a committee of fifteen to suggest some course of action in the premises, the complaint being that the New York Society was not doing its whole work, in leaving out the subject of slavery from any notice in their publications.

The Committee reported Resolutions that certainly need not have frightened the most conservative. Their gist was, that the Society could not go into the political aspects of slavery, but that tracts should be published on the duties and evils growing out of the relation of master and slave.

Though by many this report was deemed but a hollow truce, it was accepted.

The Secretary of the Society saw that if they complied with these resolutions, restricted as they were, it would arouse the feeling of the South in opposition to the Society, and it would lose large fields of labor and a great share of contribution to its funds. He therefore took upon himself to disobey them, and would not even publish on the incidental evils of slavery. As a matter of worldly wisdom he undoubtedly acted wisely, for if the subject was once touched there could be no stopping place till its foundations were reached. Relying on the so-called conservatism of the body, it was preferred to meet the indignation of the Society rather than the indignation of the South. It is unnecessary to recall the stormy session of the next annual meeting of the Society. Suffice it to say, the battle was fought, and the action of the Secretary was endorsed.

It was thought by others that something should be done. The Boston Society adopted the resolutions of the Committee of Fifteen as a standpoint.

In the meantime, foreseeing that nothing would result from the action of the Society at New York, certain men went ahead in advance, and founded the Cincinnati Society, and announced in their preamble the reasons impelling them so to do. Their action on the subject of slavery was not left to be *inferred*. To prevent any misunderstanding, this was stated as the distinct reason why the Society was organized. Its opponents represented it as an Abolition Society, &c. But, knowing its position, and daring to maintain it, it had gone on, bearing to the whole world, humbly and meekly, its protest against American slavery, through all those troublous times.

The Boston Society went on, not holding out in its platform, or constitution, any opposition to slavery, but adopted the Resolutions of the Committee of Fifteen, not placing opposition to slavery or slaveholding in any of its fundamental doctrines.

Not long after, a notice appeared in a Massachusetts paper, offering a premium reward for a tract, to be approved by a committee, having as the subject a Prayer for the Oppressed. I saw at once this call meant a real, bona fide, Christian anti-slavery tract, going to the root of the matter. I said to myself, if the successful tract meets the thing squarely, the Boston Society cannot consistently publish it, for their field, as announced, is the evils growing out of the relation, not the sin of the relation itself.

A tract was approved by the Committee on Premiums. It was published by the Boston Society, but matter was appended to it, extracts from a sermon by a successful Christian minister.

I wish it understood that on this subject I acknowledge there may be and are conscientious differences of opinion which I respect. I only go over this ground to point out the historical course of the different societies.

My impression at that time was that the pressure of anti-slavery opinion had forced the publication of the tract itself, but that the pressure in the other direction had made it a matter of policy for the Boston Society to bring forward what they considered the antidote. For it seemed to me the addendum was in direct collision with the spirit of the tract.

The tract the Cincinnati Society wished to publish, but it could only get permission from the Boston Society to do so on condition that it published the other also. This we could not do without stultifying ourselves, for we regarded the two as discordant. This was the unanimous impression of our Board.

I regard the course of both Societies as in direct accordance with the platforms they started from.

The Boston Society published a sermon of Dr. Young's on the subject, which virtually endorsed slavery as an institution for it discoursed upon the duties of the relation, virtually implying the lawfulness of such relation. The Cincinnati Society would not have entertained a *thought* of publishing such a tract.

The Society in New York had gone on, doing all its duty, with the exception that it designedly omitted to publish anything on the subject of slavery. The Boston Society had gone on, doing its duty, taking its platform as a standpoint.

One thing should be remembered. No matter how pious or talented a representative from such a Society might be, it was evident there would be constantly a temptation to represent the matter differently in different atmospheres, and under the circumstances, the Boston Society could readily assume a strong or weak position on the subject of slavery, as circumstances might seem to demand.

Look at the *Christian Press*, the organ of our Society, and you will see our views set out plainly at all times. But the *Tract Journal*, the organ of the Boston Society has but the same evangelical character as the *American Messenger*, the organ of the New York Society, not showing any distinctive character as an organ of an Anti Slavery Tract Society, except some articles in the first two numbers.

The Cincinnati Society will enter into no co-operation whereby it may become absorbed, so that its distinctive character will be lost. I wish it to be understood that we do not oppose, in their respective walks, the New York or Boston Society, but for ourselves we have held and will hold up the anti-slavery standard and we doubt not that the time will come, and is fast approaching, when both will advance so far that they will stand upon our platform.

In their advancing operations, the outposts of the Boston and Cincinnati Societies meet at their ground, and a co-operation is urged. I recognize Christian co-operation as an important, beautiful Christian principle, but there is one thing more valuable, and that is individual conscience. This they could not overlook or put down. They were ready to enter into any co-operation which would not call upon them to sink or ignore their distinct and peculiar principle or characteristic.

Rev. J. Warren, Secretary of the Boston Society, said: I am glad these remarks have been made by my much esteemed Bro. Aydelott. Though honestly entertained, doubtless, his views in detail and in matter are erroneous, so far as concerns the Society at Boston. The anti-slavery matters are not in its constitution, for that was adopted in 1814. For eleven years from that time they retained a distinct independence as a National Society, and in that early period published anti-slavery tracts, among which was the noted "Negro Servant," by Leigh Richmond.

During its period of association with the New York Society, it did not lose its identity. The New York Society never extended its operations over the four Northern New England States, but the Boston Society itself filled that field, as a Society, having its own system of operations, its own organizations, receipts, memberships, anniversaries and Annual Report.

The money raised on its own field was never given to the New York Society for general purposes, but was always designated to particular objects; the Society being simply employed as a channel for expenditure.

Its entire series of tracts were published by the New York Society, and in such as anti-slavery matter occurred, all anti slavery matter was stricken out.

Question by Delegate—Did the Boston Society know of these revisions?

The probability was that the Boston Society did not know of the mutilations at the time, its attention not being directed to that matter. As soon as these began to be agitated, about ten or fifteen years ago, it began to create uneasiness, resulting in a formal conference between the New York and Boston Societies, for the purpose of allaying the excitement felt by the latter. Plausible explanations were given and a virtual acquiescence was made.

In 1856, when the memorable Committee of Fifteen reported, the general understanding was that the New York Society were to publish on the subject of slavery. This is evident from the fact that the vote was unanimous for those resolutions. Believing this to be the true interpretation of those resolutions, the Boston Society adopted them as their platform of action.

At the subsequent Annual Meeting of the New York Society, it became evident that two views could be taken as to those resolutions. Therefore the Boston Society resolved to separate, but yet held on for another year, hoping for something from the New York Society. In 1859 the separation was made, on the ground that the Society had not obeyed the instructions of the Committee. The union was then dissolved, and anticipating any doubt that might be attached to their interpretation of the meaning of those resolutions, care was taken to place the matter beyond all doubt by a most solemn expression of their views as shown in an official statement as published in the Annual Report of 1859 as follows:

"The principal occasion which led to this measure, as is well known, was the action had last year in respect to publishing on slavery. The ground then taken by this society is believed to be right and wise. That a great Christian institution, existing for the sole purpose of giving utterance to evangelical truth on important subjects of human duty and destiny in a time like this, when slavery is trampling with increased violence on the most precious rights of man, audaciously reviving that most execrable traffic which had once been outlawed as piracy by the voice of united Christendom, should have something to say of it in the name of Christ and humanity, seems too plain to be made, even for a moment, a matter of hesitation. Nor do they intend that this utterance shall be a doubtful or evasive one, having respect only to the "moral duties" and "evils" of slavery, and saying nothing of slavery itself. We regard it as the very chief of the evils of slavery that it is a sin against God, and of the duties growing out of it, that it should be repented of as a sin, with work following meet for repentance."

Question by a Delegate—Is this matter of the Secretary an official report, or his personal statement?

It was a statement of an officer of the Society, and the same matter was officially published in the first number of the *Tract Journal*, having been read in proof by the Committee of the Boston Society. As to whether the *Tract Journal* has been silent on this subject, I would read from the last number a strong and pointed article against slavery itself, demanding aggressive action, because slavery had made, and must from its nature continue to make, aggressive assaults upon Christianity.

As to the tract of Dr. Young's, it was hoped at the time that the New York Society would publish it. It was well known how far they went. It was stereotyped, and impressions styled and headed "Proof Impressions" were struck off and circulated. Finding that the South did not like it, the circulation was recalled. Subsequently the tract was published in New York as the "Suppressed Tract." The Boston Committee hearing of the action of the New York Society, endeavored to obtain the stereotype plates, but found they had been sold for type metal. Tracing them up, they discovered them and fished them piece by piece out of similar rubbish, and used those plates in republishing that tract. The tract was published mainly to show that the Boston Society would publish what the N. Y. Society dare not. A prefatory note was added to the effect that so far as the tract might seem to countenance slavery, the Society disclaimed such portion.

At this point the Convention adjourned till the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention resumed business at two o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Warren desired to add one or two remarks to those made by him prior to the close of the morning session. One was that the impression which seemed to prevail that the Society at Boston was overflowing with funds was erroneous. That Society on commencing its publication work one year ago had no means for so doing, except a small balance remaining of the receipts from sales the preceding year, and its stock of books on hand. These constituted its sole business capital. During the year this had been aided by about $5,000 contributed for that purpose by individuals, in addition to which a portion of the legacies received were temporarily appropriated for that purpose. The only reliance of the Society hereafter was in the intrinsic merit and attractiveness of its books. It was believed that such books *might* be issued as would replace their cost of publication from their sales. They did not come to ask the churches of the West to give them money to enable them to publish, and then to buy the books so published, thus paying for them twice.

The other point to which he would advert was the plea of the brethren from Cincinnati for special favors on the Western field on account of the obloquy they had suffered because of their fidelity to freedom. He did not doubt the fact of such obloquy, but he would ask if it was imagined that the Society at Boston had not suffered something also from the same cause. Let it be remembered that there had been long and intimate associations with the Society at New York, and there were numerous ties of personal interest and attachment between them. Were these ties sundered by the action of their Boston brethren without pain? And have they endured no reproaches, no misrepresentations, and no abuse in consequence? If the whole history of this matter were fully spread out, he could assure the Convention, it would disclose facts in comparison with which the wrong done to the Cincinnati brethren would appear small. But we do not complain of this; it is an incident of our history which we are willing to refer to the Judgment; nor do we ask any special favor on account of it. He only desired that when the special claims of another institution are urged, as a reason for the enjoyment of special privileges, it should be known that the same plea might equally well be urged by them. He was willing to submit the whole matter to the good sense and christian feeling of this Convention.

Mr. Warren then went into a detailed explanation respecting the publication of the premium tract on "Prayer for the Oppressed," to the effect that the appendage referred to by Dr. Aydelott was a part of a sermon by Rev. Dr. Kirk, inserted chiefly to fill the blank pages left at the end; that it was first submitted in proof to the offerer of the premium and the author of the tract, and accepted by them; that after it was published, permission was fully granted to the A. R. B. & T. Society to re-publish it; that the condition annexed, that Dr. Kirk's extract should also be printed, was only that the views of the Boston Society and of Dr. Kirk, the Chairman of its Publication Committee, should not be misrepresented at the West, and that they had proposed to save the Cincinnati Society the expense of stereotyping the tract by offering to print it for them, with their own imprint, and furnish it for them at lower rates than they could print it for themselves, which proposal, however, had not been accepted.

He himself, and the Boston Society, entertained only the most cordial feelings toward the Cincinnati Society. They were ready to strike hands with them as brothers, but he must protest against the representations too frequently made of the principles, feelings and plans of the Boston Society on the subject of slavery. Though not acquainted with all the publications of the Society at Cincinnati he was not aware of any thing issued by them which might not be published also by the Boston Society, were there a sufficient cause for doing so.

We have been thus full in presenting the statements of the representatives of the two Societies on this subject, for the reason that it presents from a new stand-point the subject so recently agitating to its centre the American Tract Society of New York, which at the time, received so large a share of public attention.

Rev. J. P. Patterson addressed the Convention during the absence of the Business Committee.

After referring to the discussion of the morning as illustrating the benefit derived from mutual open explanations, he proceeded to inquire the cause of the decline of public interest in the tract cause as indicated by the thin attendance of the previous evening and of to day, compared with the overflowing crowds formerly present upon these occasions.

One cause he thought to be the former undue exaltation of the Tract cause out of its proper relations, and the gorgeous representations made of its results. The query could not but arise, How much more can these Tract Societies do, and how much more do they do, than our humble home missionaries? This undue boasting had been rebuked by the falling off here and elsewhere noticed.

Another cause was the system of centralization pursued, locating all the power over a large body of ministers and colporteurs in the hands of a few at a centre. The popular feeling was against any such hierarchal or prelatic power. There must be some system which will combine the benefits of a central administration with the advantages of local superintendence, similar to the course pursued in foreign missionary fields. The churches must superintend the work around them. The spirit of our institutions to erect an ecclesiastical Rome at our centres will not be brooked for any length of time.

A change in this respect will bring back the confidence of the people in the managers of our great institutions. He was glad to see that the Boston Society had recognized this feeling and was acting upon it.

Another cause is the lack of confidence caused by the failure of the American Tract Society at New York to handle the subject of slavery with sufficient firmness. This had operated in the same manner as the failure of one mercantile firm embarrasses the relations of many.

He referred to the antecedents of the Boston Society and read extracts showing that its early history showed a dubious record on the slavery question.

In order to regain the public confidence, it was necessary that the Boston Society shall place upon record some authoritative action showing its position upon the subject.

The afternoon was consumed in a discussion upon a plan for the future operations of the Agency, which was complicated by the action of the Cincinnati Society at its last Annual Meeting, practically withdrawing from co-operation with the Tract Agency.

Several substitutes were offered for the resolutions reported by the Business Committee, resulting in the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we view the operation of the United Western Tract Agency for the past year as eminently satisfactory, and as showing that the Agency is adapted to and meets the wants of the West; and while we cherish no regret for the withdrawal of the A. R. T. and B. Society of Cincinnati from it, we will continue our operations under the name of the 'Western Tract Agency.'

Resolved, That this Convention is more than ever convinced of the importance of the tract work, and that it commends it with new earnestness to the sympathy, prayer and contribution of the churches."

The Committee of last year was re-appointed.

The closing of the fiscal year and the time of the Annual meeting was changed to the month of April, and the Committee were empowered to call a Convention at that time.

After a vote of thanks to the Society of the First Baptist Church for the use of its rooms, and to the inhabitants of Chicago who had tendered their hospitalities to the members, the Convention adjourned.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, Oct. 14th, in Grundy County, Ill., THOMAS A. PERDUE, formerly of Chicago, in the 19th year of his age, brother of Isaac N. Perdue, of the firm of Jones, Perdue & Small, of this city.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES. In addition to our previously LARGE STOCK OF FRENCH EYES, We have just received from the manufacturers another large lot, which we offer to the most competent assortment West of New York, and all of the most approved workmanship. GALE BROTHERS, Pharmaceutists, and Dealers in every variety of Medical Merchandise, 202 Randolph street.

GREEN APPLES.—I am receiving large quantities of Choice Green Apples from Michigan, carefully packed in good barrels and which I will sell extremely low to families and the retail grocery trade by the single barrel, or in larger quantities. Will soon be in receipt of several hundred barrels of Cider. Orders from the country for Apples and Cider will receive prompt and careful attention. S. B. FINLEY, Basement of No. 86 State street.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the leading Papers of the Northwest.

GIRLS WANTED.—Six American Girls will find steady employment at light work by applying at the PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE.

BOARD WANTED.—By a single Gentleman, a pleasant furnished room with board, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Michigan or Wabash avenue preferred. Address M. SMITH, Richmond House.

WANTED—A commodious house, with garden attached, near the depot and in a pleasant neighborhood, in either Evanston, Aurora, Elgin, Waukegan or Lockport, for the family of a gentleman doing business in Chicago. A line addressed "RENT," office of the Press and Tribune, will receive prompt attention. Possession wanted within a fortnight.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—Miss ADA L. HOYT, Writing and Rapping Test Medium, will give sittings for the investigation of these phenomena, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 24 South Desplaines street. Terms, $1.00 an hour for one or two persons.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who are looking for a Dyehouse where they will get their work well done, either in dyeing or cleaning, in all its branches, will find such by calling at the Boston Fancy Steam Dyeing establishment of Henry Schwarz, No. 72 South Clark street and 134 Illinois street.

THE NEW POST OFFICE WILL be occupied on the 1st of November. A large and handsome store and basement, separate or together; also offices and lodging rooms will be rented cheap. Apply at the building, room 18. B. F. SHERMAN, 114 Dearborn street.

HEWIT'S MORMON BEATER HAY PRESS, GUARANTEED THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Dimensions of bale, 22 in. by 21 in. at the ends and 48 in. long; average weight, 40 lbs. In shipping by Railroad we save nearly one-half in freight over any other Press in use. We can ship ten tons of Hay in a common box car. JOHN R. HARRIS, Agent. J. P. FROST & CO., Galesburg, Illinois, Agents and Manufacturers for the State of Illinois. Descriptive Circular sent free upon application.

BOARD.—A Suite of Front Rooms to Rent, with Board, at 19 and 21 Michigan avenue. References required.

Jones, Perdue & Small, 122 - - LAKE STREET, - - 122 MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Writing Papers, Envelopes, Memorandum and Pass Books, WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS, CARDS AND CARD BOARD, BOOK BINDERS' STOCK AND OFFICE STATIONERY. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake street.

POCKET CUTLERY, (Rodger & Son's best.) POCKET KNIVES, NAIL KNIVES, FRUIT KNIVES, PAPER KNIVES, LADIES' KNIVES, A Large Assortment of Very Fine Patterns. LADIES' SCISSORS, Of superior quality for sale by J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street, Dealers in fine Toilet Goods, &c.

TORCH LIGHT OIL, TORCH LIGHT OIL, AT NOBLE'S Lamp & Oil Emporium. TORCH LIGHT OIL. 122——Clark Street——122 CHAS. L. NOBLE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Public Notice is hereby given that I, Samuel C. Smith, the Trustee named in a deed of trust executed by S. W. Phillips, dated October 1st, 1859, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of La Salle County, Illinois, in book Number ... of Deeds, pages ..., will, in pursuance of the powers contained in said deed, sell at public auction at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, ... [illegible] ... on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1860, at one o'clock P. M. SAMUEL C. SMITH, Trustee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas George Hannahs of Albion, in the State of Michigan, did, on the third day of May, 1860, execute and deliver to the undersigned a certain Indenture of Mortgage to secure the payment of three several promissory Notes ... [illegible] ... JOSEPH SIBLEY, Mortgagee. S. M. Wilson, Attorney. The above sale is adjourned to Thursday, November 8th, 1860, at the same hour and place. JOSEPH SIBLEY, Mortgagee. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 18th, 1860.

NEW MESS PORK.—We have on hand for sale New Heavy Mess Pork, Our own Brand, which we offer to the trade at the lowest cash price. TOBEY & BOOTH, PACKING HOUSE, OLD STREET BRIDGE, SOUTH BRANCH.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A FARM Consisting of 160 acres prairie and 40 acres of timber land. Address Box 14.

BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 183½ SOUTH WATER STREET. Advances made on warehouse receipts, Bills of Lading, and consignments of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, &c. Eastern Exchange bought and sold.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Any one having an Express Wagon, Horse and Harness, or a double Team Wagon, ... [illegible] ... have the opportunity by addressing Post Office Box 2860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the U. S. Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 182 South Clark street until 11 o'clock A. M. Friday, the 19th inst., for furnishing so many Complete Rations as may be required for the U. S. Recruits. For particulars apply at the Rendezvous. E. C. JONES, 1st Lieut. 1st Infantry Recruiting Officer.

NAILS CHEAP.—2,000 kegs assorted Cut Nails, from $1 to $3, for sale at No. 20 South Market street by FORD & NORTON.

PACKING BARRELS ALWAYS on hand and for sale. A prime article. GEO. A. STAVERS, 71 Dearborn street.

FOR MILLINERY, DRESS AND Cloak making Patterns and Machine stitching, go to Mrs A. G. SOMERS, 112 South Clark street, Cobweb Building. EDWARD S. L. RICHARDSON, Proprietor.

STOCK OF GOODS FOR EXCHANGE. The Advertiser wishes to exchange A Stock of Goods For Real Estate. Address Box 1332, Chicago Post Office.

$15,000 TO BE LOANED within one week, for one to three years, on good real estate. Apply to GREENEBAUM BROS.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 2 till 5 o'clock. Admission:—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $5.00.

DOMESTIC DRAMA AND ROARING FARCE. THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 18th, second night of the beautiful domestic drama entitled, The Lear of Private Life; OR, FATHER AND DAUGHTER. Received on its first representation with great approbation. During the piece song by Miss Ella wren. To conclude with the capital farce of FITZSMYTHE OF FITZSMYTHE HALL. All the company in favorite parts. FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. Hann. In rehearsal a new sensation Drama, entitled THE QUADROON; or, THE FOURTH BLOOD.

KINGSBURY HALL. THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 18TH, —AND— On Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, WILL BE EXHIBITED WAUGH'S MAGNIFICENT Mirror of Italy. The theatre of the war of Empires. The most magnificent series of Italian scenic paintings in this country, with the new and brilliant illuminations of St. Peters Church, Cathedral of Milan, &c. Single tickets 25 cents or six for $1.00. Children 15 cts. To afternoon exhibitions—Ladies 15 cts. Children 10 cts. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark Sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday Night, for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by Scholars.

DANCING ACADEMY, No. 195 Randolph street, corner of Wells. MADAM ARENSBERG'S ACADEMY is now open for the season. Days of tuition, Wednesdays and Saturdays. For ladies, from 2½ to 5 P. M.; for gentlemen, 8 to 10 P. M.; children's class on same day, only from 2 to 5 P. M. Private lessons at all hours not occupied by classes. Every variety of dancing taught. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Madam A. has just received and will immediately introduce the new and beautiful Waltz La Coska, and the Mazurka Gallop; also, the Prince Imperiale and Polka Redowa Quadrilles. Scholars received weekly commencing Monday evenings, Oct. 1st. For particulars apply at the rooms.

Wanted.

WANTED—By a Gentleman, a pleasant furnished room without board, in a private family, within five minutes walk of the Post Office. Address "Room," Tribune Office for one week.

WANTED—To Rent a Furnished House, suitable for a small boarding house, in the South Division east of State and north of Harrison streets. Address "J. E. S." Post Office Box 1043, Chicago.

WANTED.—Having considerable leisure, I would like to take charge of a Sett of Books, or do some copying or writing of any kind, and if desirable could devote a portion of each day to business outside the office. Address Box 366 Chicago P. O.

WANTED—Agents in every town and city to sell the American Weather Strip and Moulding needed upon every outside door. Agents can make from $4 to $8 per day. Models sent by mail, by enclosing receipt of ... Apply to No. 4 Kingsbury Block, or address "Weather Strip Company," Box 212, Chicago.

WANTED—A Situation by a man who is well acquainted in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, as Traveling Agent. Is capable of taking charge of a stock of goods, and of selling at wholesale or private sale through the country. Good references given. Address "J. S. B.," Press and Tribune Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—100 Tons of good loose TIMOTHY HAY, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash on delivery at our Press, Maxwell st., corner of Blue Island avenue, West Chicago. FRISBIE BROTHERS, Office 42 Market st.

WANTED.—Agents to engage in a pleasant and profitable Business, in which Ladies and Gentlemen of good address can make From $2 to $10 per Day. Call between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M., at No. 8 Masonic Temple, opposite the Post Office; or address, enclosing stamp, P. O. Box 3545, Chicago, Ill.

TEACHER—A YOUNG LADY of several years successful experience, superior qualifications and excellent testimonials for school government, desires a situation as teacher of the common branches. No objection to going out of the State. For further particulars address H. GURDON, 355 South Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

TEACHER.—A Recent Graduate of Yale College, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to find employment as a teacher for a few hours daily. The most satisfactory references given. Address P. O. Box 4045.

HOUSE WANTED—Located in SOUTH DIVISION, And north of Harrison street. Rent not more than $300. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1949.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able-bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from $11 to $22 per Month, ACCORDING TO MERIT. Recruiting Rendezvous at 182 South Clark street, Chicago. E. C. JONES, 1st Infantry.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Any person wishing to purchase an office in a store or warehouse, can find such and boards for sale cheap by SMITH & DWYER, Druggists, successors to Penton & Co., 94 Lake street, Chicago.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for good short time paper—One fine Sorrel Mare, good traveller, gentle and kind; one Sorrel Pony, excellent for lady's saddle horse; one fine top Buggy and Harness. The above will be sold low for cash. Apply at E. C. BUYINGTON'S Livery Stable.

PEDDLERS' WAGON for Sale. A light Peddlers' Wagon, nearly new, will be sold cheap. Apply to GEO. Z. CONGDON, 32 Lake street.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A very Superior Toned, New Rosewood PIANO FORTE, made with the improved Iron Frame and Over String Bass. It has carved legs and case, and is finished in the best style. Can be seen at Reed's Piano Factory, No. 136 West Madison st.

FOR SALE.—360 Acres of Choice Land for sale or exchange for good City Property. The land is in Wisconsin, on the Oconto River, thirty miles above the mouth, near Eldridge & Balcom's Mills. Also, two valuable Horses, Buggy, Harness, &c. For further information, apply to ROBT K. HILL, Proprietor of Garden City House.

TO COLLECTORS OR TRAVELling Agents.—We have for sale one pair of Indian Ponies perfectly broken to harness, and tough as oak, together with Buggy and Harness, in first rate order, (traveling) cheap for cash. Inquire of WRIGHT & CURRIER, 166 Michigan street, Chicago, Ill.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A valuable Patent Right for an article in general use, and cheap manufacture. To accommodate men of small means County Rights will be sold cheap. Address P. O. Box 471 Chicago.

CARGO OF LUMBER FOR SALE. Schooner A. Rust left Saginaw with Bills of Lading dated October 8th. Cargo consists of 104 m. ft. of mostly wide 1 inch boards, 12, 14, 16 ft long, proper proportions of each, with 15 m ft of 1½ feet boards. For sale to arrive or on arrival. Full description of the cargo at the office, corner of Canal and West Washington streets. ALBERT J. STEALE.

FOR SALE.—The stock of a well established and profitable manufacturing concern in this city amounting to $6,000. One-half cash and secured short paper, balance in well located real estate in this city or farming lands in the country. Address "S." P. O. box 1854.

To Rent.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—A suit of unfurnished rooms at 202 State st., corner of Adams street. Day boarders can also be accommodated.

TO RENT.—Store 132 South Water street TO LET—Possession given at once. Apply to LELAND & MIXER, foot of South Water st.

TO RENT—That large Dwelling house on the corner of Harrison and Wabash avenue. All new and papered and painted and in good order, for a good and reliable tenant. Apply to J. JENS BUCHANAN, No. 153 Randolph street, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

TO RENT—The Commodious Store, No. 46 North Clark street, under the Foster House. A first rate location for business, particularly Clothing, Hardware, &c. Apply to GEO. F. FOSTER, or M. BAXTER, of the Foster House.

TO RENT.—A Comfortable and well furnished House, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, with stable and garden attached, near Michigan avenue, and within a few minutes walk of the Court House, will be rented to a ... family ... Apply ... W. T. L. Box 4399. ...

TO RENT—One New Three-Story BRICK HOUSE, with large yard and large barn on Oak street, east of Michigan Avenue—one of the finest locations in the city. Rent only $25 per month. Apply on the premises, or address Box 3800.

TO RENT—Four Story Brick Store, with cellar 20 by 100 feet, on North Water street, designed for storage. Can be rented for pork-cutting and packing. Apply to G. W. ADAMS, No. 189 North Water street.

TO RENT—First Class Stores to Rent. Those two large stores in Portland Block, Dearborn street, recently occupied by the Illinois Central Company and ... Apply to J. M. PARKER, 79 Washington street.

NEW AND SECOND Hand Pianos for sale or to Rent. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 175 Lake street, near Clark.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

BOARD WANTED.—A young man wishes to obtain board in a private family where the comforts of a home may be had. Board and lodging not to exceed $4 per week. Address P. O. Box 3331.

71 WABASH AVENUE.—Board with Pleasant Rooms at 71 Wabash avenue. A few Day Boarders can be accommodated.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion ... [illegible] ... ☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room. ☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance. ☞ All changes charged 25 cents per Square. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: 1 Square, each week, for first month ... for each subsequent month ... for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street, Household Furniture, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Mirrors, Crockery, &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Oct. 18th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a large assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting in part of Sofas, Tete a Tetes, Whatnots, Book Cases and Secretaries, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Parlor and Chamber Carpets, Gilt Framed Mirrors, Marble Top Tables and Stands, Card Tables, Bedsteads, Chamber Sets, with and without Marble Tops, Mahogany, Walnut and Cherry Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands, Lounges, &c. Dining Tables, Sofas, Cane Chairs, Hat Trees, and Cooking Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of house keeping articles. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE— Valuable Business Property AT AUCTION. Will be sold, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of October inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, on the premises, corner of South Water and State streets, in Chicago, that valuable Dock and Wharfing Lot, Fronting on South Water street 80 feet, with an even front on the Main Branch of the Chicago River, at long occupied by W. F. Tucker & Co., and known as Wharfing Lot No. One (1) of the Original Town of Chicago, will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, or bidders, for cash. JAMES B. BURKS, per Thomas Hoyne, Agent.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House. FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday, At 9½ o'clock A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 O'clock A. M. AT OUR SALESROOM. ☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

Lost.

DOG LOST—A large Liver colored and white Pointer. Has a large scar on lower part of side. Answers to the name of Jim. Any person returning said dog to 96 and 98 Lake street, up stairs, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—$5 REWARD.—Lost a neat Pearl Ladies' Portmonnaie, containing about twelve dollars in currency. The above reward will be given if left at L. CORNELL & CO.'S Sewing Machine Office, 133 Lake street, (up stairs) Room No. 1.

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, Only and no other preparation ever compounded with the view of a general tale has ever been able to obtain testimonials from persons of such prominence as Rev. Law, Esq., Pittsburgh, New York; ... Rev. D. Baker, Ed. Examiner, N. Y.; Rev. D. Moore, Agent of American Bible Union, N. Y.; Rev. O. F. A. Spinning, Saratoga, New York; Rev. Dr. Lehmann, Exeter, N. H. And more than 100 other well known persons. OLIVE TAR. When OLIVE TAR is INHALED its healing Balsamic odors are brought in contact with the lining membrane of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs, Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation. When OLIVE TAR is TAKEN upon Sugar, it forms an unequaled Soothing and Healing Syrup for Coughs and all Throat Illnesses. When OLIVE TAR is APPLIED its Magnetic or concentrated curative power renders it a most speedy Pain Annihilator. Olive Tar is not sticky, does not discolor, and is only 50 cts a bottle. J. R. STAFFORD'S Iron and Sulphur Powders ... Are a solid preparation of Iron and Sulphur, such as is found in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. ... STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, For sale by SMITH & DWYER, (successors to Penton & Co.) Wholesale and Retail Agents in Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a-Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA, Is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most comfortable route for travel Lake Superior Freight. ... CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL ... JAS. WARRACK, General Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First-class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers: Bohemian, Capt. McMaster. Nova Scotian, Capt. Borland. North Briton, Grange. North American, Alan. Anglo Saxon, Ballantine. Canadian, (new.) Two new ships, (building.) Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable route from America. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool: First Class, according to state room ... $80 and $100. Steerage, found with cooked provisions ... Return Tickets, First Class good for 6 months, $150 and $180. Steerage ... Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers. For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, 23 Water street, Liverpool; Cork and Dublin, and at 21 Broadway, New York; Wm. Graham, Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, Milwaukee; or to JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake st., Under Adams House, Chicago.

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM. Chas. L. Noble, 122 ... CLARK STREET ... 122 Between Washington and Madison street, DEALER IN ALL Kerosene and Coal Oil Goods. The only party in Chicago to whom Dewer sends EXTRA KEROSENE. This Oil is pure and not adulterated with cheaper fluids. All good brands of Coal Oils, Lamps for Churches, Factories, ... Agency for Hubbard's Coal Oil Grease and Depot for Grafton Mineral Paint Company.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS. Wanted in every County throughout the Western States to sell Young's Improved $30 Sewing Machine. These Machines are adapted to all varieties of work, Family Sewing, Tailoring and Boot and Shoe Making. They have met with a very large sale during the past year, giving universal satisfaction. WM. B. YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill. CHICAGO SALESROOM, 123 LAKE STREET.

R. G. GOODWILLIE'S WHOLESALE PACKING BOX FACTORY, CORNER BEACH AND MATHER STS. Orders for Boxes, Trunk bodies and Fruit Baskets will receive prompt attention. P. O. Box 3575.

ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the late firm of STEVENS & BUNTON are hereby notified to present the same to me, at my office at the Office, No. 144 South Water street, on or before the 31st day of November next ... H. W. HINSDALE.

THE LAW BOOK HOUSE OF D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 ... LAKE STREET CHICAGO ... 111 LAW BOOKS. New supplies of D. B. COOKE & CO.'S of all the leading books: [illegible] ... ☞ Liberal discount to the profession. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street, Chicago.

NEW WORK BY TIMOTHY TITCOMB. MISS GILBERT'S CAREER. 1 vol. 12mo—$1.25. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1860.

NEW ELECTION DISTRICTS.

The outcry of the Sham Democracy for new election districts in this city, is simply an outcry for new opportunities to commit frauds upon the ballot-box. There is no necessity for the change which they propose. With ten voting places for 18,000 voters, every man may deposit his ballot in peace, if the pro-slavery men will not persistently push their unnaturalized or non-resident Irish to the polls, and hinder citizens by the frequent necessity for the challenge. No man need be kept away; no man need lose his right of suffrage. The polls will remain open twelve hours, and in that time all may have a chance.

Who does not remember the scenes at the Seventh Ward poll in the Spring of 1857, when the ward was divided, and, for the convenience of the "vote early and vote often" men, a second voting place was opened near North Avenue? The Irish voted once at the engine house on Kinzie street, and made their way, in accordance with usage, to the upper poll to vote again. Their demand was resisted by rigorous challenging, and they broke out at once into a riot. That was the day that saw Seifert killed, and half a dozen other citizens, among them Geo. Armour, shockingly beaten. That was the day on which Tom Dyer, the Democratic Mayor, rode down to the poll on horseback and proposed officially to quell the disturbance by having the Republicans go away and permitting the Irish to vote all around again. And these are the scenes which these pro-Slavery Aldermen would have re-enacted here in November. Their purpose is proved; and we trust it will be restricted. When the time comes in which new election districts are demanded, the Republicans will be willing to grant them; but until the necessity for new election districts arises, there will be no arrangements made for the convenience of the men who want to vote twice apiece in their own wards, and as many times as convenient elsewhere. The experiences of '57 have not been forgotten. We want a peaceable and fair election; and what is more, will have it.

MR. LINDSAY'S VISIT.

Hon. William S. Lindsay, an eminent merchant of London, and a member of the British Parliament, addressed the members of the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday, in relation to the object of his visit to America, viz: the liability of shipowners,—the rule of the road at sea—collisions—signal lights—the application of the British Foreign Deserter's act to American vessels—offences committed on the high seas—the settlement of disputes relative to wages—the establishment of shipping offices—the rights of belligerents—the restriction of British-built vessels—the coasting trade, &c. The Honorable gentleman was favorably received, and his brief address was listened to with marked attention. If we understand Mr. Lindsay's object, it is to throw down all unnecessary barriers (he does not include revenue duties in his programme) between the commerce of Great Britain and that of the United States, and secure the adoption by both countries of a system of international marine law which shall be simple, adapted to the necessities of trade, and just and fair to his countrymen and ours. His views, presented to the merchants of Boston, and also of New York, have generally commanded approbation, though the former city is not quite inclined to alter the statutes regulating the coasting trade in which she is so largely and, we may say, so profitably engaged. But though he may not succeed in the main purpose of his visit, he will certainly be able, by his addresses to and conversations with our business men, to lay the ground work for much legislation, which all agree is imperatively demanded, and will effect in each country the abolition of many antiquated and vexatious regulations by which commerce is annoyed.

We value his visit chiefly as the inauguration of an intelligent diplomacy that has long been needed in the management of international affairs, particularly those which relate to dollars and cents. He is a business man, perfectly familiar with the wants of business men, and with the best methods of attaining them. Like the class to which he belongs, he is fair—willing to grant to others all that he asks for himself. He has felt the necessity for the changes that he would introduce, and he has the wit to state it forcibly to others. What better representative of the British shipping interest could be sent here? How better can needed reforms be introduced, than by his aid and the aid of men like him on this side of the Atlantic? He comes, it is true, in an unofficial character. His luggage, if searched, would not show a roll of red tape nor a stick of sealing wax. He is plain Mr. Lindsay; but he has brains of his own, large experience and a desire to deal justly. He is a type of the diplomatists whom the country ought to gladly welcome; and doubtless more substantial good will come of his quiet unobtrusive visit than can be effected in a decade by all the titled "fuss and feathers" which represent his Government at Washington, though aided by the untitled fuss and feathers which we quadrennially send to London.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

"THE QUAKERS ARE OUT."—At a Republican meeting in Georgetown, Mass., the following lines by JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, the "Quaker Poet," were read and greeted with great applause:

Not vainly we waited and counted the hours,
The buds of our hope have burst out into flowers,
No room for misgiving—no loop-hole of doubt—
We've heard from the Keystone! The Quakers are out!

The plot has exploded—we've found out the trick;
The bribe goes a-begging; the fusion won't stick.
When the Wide Awake lanterns are shining about,
The rogues stay at home, and the true men come out!

The good State has broken the cords for her spun;
Her oil-springs and water won't fuse into one;
The Dutchman has seasoned with Freedom his kraut,
And slow, late, but certain, the Quakers are out!

Give the flags to the winds!—set the hills all aflame;
Make way for the man with the patriarch's name!
Away with misgiving—away with all doubt,
For Lincoln goes in when the Quakers come out!

A HANDSOME ACT.—At the great Republican demonstration in Buffalo on Saturday last, in the morning there were strong indications of a stormy day. Under these circumstances, Dean Richmond, President of the New York Central Railroad, and well known as the leading member of the fusion firm of New York, and as an unflinching opponent of the Republican party, sent a messenger to the committee having the arrangements for the meeting in charge, tendering the free use of the great Central Depot for their meeting. This was handsomely done by Mr. Richmond, and duly acknowledged by the committee.

MORE ACCESSIONS.—E. A. Graham, of Utica, New York, a leading Democrat, and J. S. Avery, Esq., of Clinton, in the same county, who was the Democratic candidate for Surrogate of Oneida County one year ago, have declared for Lincoln and Hamlin.

—Hon. B. H. Hill, the leading Bell and Everett man in Georgia, recently made a speech, in which he advocated Bell, on the ground that he (Bell), being in favor of slavery extension, was of course in favor of protecting it in the Territories.

THE BELL VOTE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The vote for Governor last week in Philadelphia was, for

Curtin, Rep. ....[illegible] Foster, Dem. ....[illegible]

For Members of Congress the vote stood:

Lincoln ......[illegible] Democrat...... [illegible] Bell...... [illegible]

showing that of the Bell men, 374 voted for Curtin, while 3,818 voted for Foster. It was doubtless so throughout the State. Now that the Democratic State Committee has definitely refused to put any Bell men on their Electoral Ticket, which of itself would carry up Lincoln's majority to 50,000.

—We announced by telegraph on Monday that Thomas Wolcott had been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Albany (N. Y.) District. The name should have been THOMAS W. OLCOTT. Mr. O. has been a leading banker and man of business in Albany for the last thirty years, and enjoys a reputation for probity and philanthropy second to no man in the State. He is so widely known and highly esteemed that we are not without hopes of his election. Erastus Corning is his opponent.

CHANGE.—Charles H. Crittenton of New York City, until now a fusionist, announces that hereafter he is for Lincoln and Hamlin.

—We regret to announce that Hon. Andrew Stewart, whom we had supposed elected, is defeated for Congress in the XXth District of Pennsylvania.

—At the Breckinridge Convention at Buffalo, which nominated Carlos Cobb for Congress, Albert H. Tracy reported a series of resolutions breathing defiance to the Richmond

SPEECH OF Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY,

Delivered at the Republican Wigwam, Chicago, Monday, October 15th, 1860.

[Reported expressly for the Press and Tribune.]

Mr. Lovejoy was introduced to the meeting by the President as a champion of free speech, free press and universal liberty, the brother of Elijah Lovejoy, the first martyr to liberty and the freedom of the press in Illinois. When the cheering with which his appearance was greeted had subsided, Mr. Lovejoy spoke as follows:

CITIZENS OF CHICAGO: To quote the language of one who was interrupted by a royal auditor, "When the lion roars, the beasts of the forest tremble;" and I feel that when Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana utter their mighty united voices, individuals might well be silent. [Applause.] But as it is assigned to me this evening to address you, although every mind is joyous, and well nigh engrossed with the gratifying intelligence which has been coming to us for the past week over the wires and through the columns of the newspapers, still I will endeavor to present some of the political issues and principles which are now before the American people for their suffrages and decision.

During the long, and we are bound to believe, doubtful pilgrimage of the nominee of the northern wing of the Democracy, the Republican party has been charged, not once, nor twice, but many times, with being so engrossed, so absorbed with what that gentleman is pleased to designate "the interminable negro question," that we have had no time to give our attention to or discuss the important subjects of legislation before the country. In one of these speeches, counting over upon his fingers several important matters in which the nation is interested—the Tariff, the Pacific Railroad, the Pacific Telegraph Line, the Homestead Bill, he says in plaintive language, "Gentlemen, none of these subjects can receive the attention which their importance demands—none of them can be discussed in the halls of Congress, and passed into acts of legislation, and why? Oh! the Black Republicans are engrossed with this interminable negro question."

Now, citizens, I propose, briefly as needs I must, to call your attention to the fact that one of these measures mentioned by the Senator from this State, and one of the most important measures, except that which relates to "the interminable negro question"—I mean the Homestead bill, was discussed, was voted upon, and so far as Republican votes could do it, was passed into a law; but it did not actually become a law, because it was defeated, not by Republicans who were carried away by "the interminable negro question," but by the Democratic party in the House, in the Senate and in the Executive Chair. I wish now to state the fact that as a member of the Committee on Public Lands, it became my duty to report that bill to the House; that duty I performed to the best of my ability; and I remember as though it were but yesterday—I think I never shall forget—that immediately upon the motion being made to put that bill upon its passage, there was evidently a wave of indignant emotion that swept over the Democratic side of the House. Motions were made to postpone, to recommit, to amend; every motion was made that is known to parliamentary tactics, to delay and defeat the Homestead bill. We were called on to give the ayes and noes; we occupied the whole of a legislative day in saying "Aye" or "No" on unimportant and incidental points connected with the Homestead bill—the ayes and noes being called for by the Democratic, and not by the Republican side of the House. When the bill was passed in the House by Republican votes, Mr. Barksdale of Mississippi sprang to his feet and said: "Mr. Speaker, I move to adjourn; we have done iniquity enough for one day." What iniquity? We had passed a broad, liberal, munificent, just Homestead bill; and that in the estimation of the Democratic party is iniquity!

If you will bear with me now, before coming upon this "interminable negro question," which I propose to discuss after a few moments occupied upon this Homestead bill question, I will present to you in as brief a time and in as precise language as I can command, the leading features of the Republican and the Democratic Homestead bills. We presented a bill that was full of life—a living man; the Democrats tore away everything except the bare dead skeleton and called it a man—a Homestead bill. The Republican bill said any person over twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, may enter any of the unoccupied public lands, take possession of a quarter section, cultivate it for five years, and, at the end of that time, if he is then a citizen of the United States, by making proof that he has occupied and cultivated the land for the exclusive benefit of himself and his family, he shall become the owner in fee simple of that amount of the public lands. [Loud applause.] That was the proposition of the Republican party. We say any person over twenty-one years of age, who desires to mend his fortune, any one who is determined to better his condition in life, can go and take possession of this limited quantity of the public lands, and by this process it shall become his own. We said any person over twenty-one years of age; the Democrats said any head of a family. Why, my Democratic friends, will you not let the young man go and take possession of these territories? Why do you exclude them? I will do individual Democrats the justice to say, that I do not think it is because they have any feeling of hostility towards the young men. That is not it. Why then did every Democrat, with two exceptions, vote that none but heads of families should go and take possession of the public land? They voted thus because it was a political necessity; it was the inexorable demand of the slave power that the young men should not go and take possession of the territories, for then slavery knew it could never gain a foothold there. [Loud applause.] That I believe is why the Democratic party almost as a unit voted to exclude the young men of the country from going to, and taking possession of limited portions of the public lands, as the Republicans proposed to allow them to do. And you must decide, voters of Chicago, voters of Illinois, voters of the United States—you must decide which policy you will indorse and support by your suffrages on the sixth day of November next.

We propose to let the young men go, and find each of them a spot where he would like to stay and live; give him an opportunity to make some little preparation; let him at least build a rude cabin, and break up a garden spot; and then come back and claim the hand of her whose heart he had happily already won. [Applause.] The Democrats said, no; before he shall have the right to enter upon these public lands he must be the head of a family; he must take Mary along in the wagon, and they must do the best they can; for until he is the head of a family he shall not have a square foot. Ladies which policy do you like best? [Cheers and laughter.]

The Republicans would give the settler a homestead upon any of the unoccupied public lands; the Democratic party say: "You may have any lands that are left after they have been offered for sale." The Democratic party says to the poor man—"After the capitalists have entered what they wish—after the speculators have taken the lion's share, then you may have the refuse—the swamp lands and the sand hills, to take possession of them." We told them to choose from all the public lands—they might have the cream; the Democrats told them they might have the blue skimmed milk after the cream was taken off. [Cheers and laughter.] As I say to the people frequently, if they prefer bonny-clabber to cream, they ought to vote the Democratic ticket. [Roars of laughter.]

The next feature of the Republican bill was that any person, a citizen, or who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, may enter upon these lands. What do the Democrats say? The Democratic bill said, "any citizen." This party claims to be *par excellence*—the guardian, protector and defence of the foreign born citizen; yet I want my German friends, and Scandinavian friends, aye, and my Irish friends and citizens of foreign birth from whatever clime to this refuge of the oppressed you may have come, to notice how the Democratic party discriminated against you, and said you should wait five years to get your papers, and then after waiting five years and going through this initiatory process of culture, you might have an equal opportunity with the native born citizen. Now, my Irish friends, can you "Hooray for Douglas?" [Uproarious laughter.]

We proposed a free Homestead bill—in substance free, charging only ten dollars for the expenses of the surveyor and receiver, requiring only the proof that the settlement was made in good faith. The Democrats proposed in their bill to charge twenty five cents per acre. Mark it now, twenty five cents an acre for the refuse land, when you can go to our graduation lands and enter them for twelve and a half cents—the same class of lands. [laughter and applause.] Now, I say again, if you want to "Hooray" for the Democracy you may do it; I am not going to tax Irishmen, or Germans, or Americans, who vote that they may go there and settle these lands. If you do not want to do it, you need not do it. I have no more interest in the matter than you have. I have always loved the Homestead bill, ever since I knew anything about it; but I do not need it any more than you do, and if you want to vote for the Democratic ticket, if you are determined to be guided by a blind prejudice and zeal for a mere name to vote down principles that you love and keep yourselves off from those rich domains that God has spread out for you to occupy, you must do it. [Applause.] I shall not scold or coax you; if you are not sense enough to know where your interest lies, you had better go and vote the Democratic ticket. [Laughter and applause.]

Here, then I call the attention of the Democracy. I count over on my fingers the leading features of the Republican Homestead bill: First, any person over twenty one years of age, while the Democrats say any head of a family, as contrasted with this first feature; second we say, any of the public lands, while they say, such lands only as have been offered for sale; third, we say any one who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen—they say any citizen; fourth, we say, a free gift, virtually—they say a quarter of a dollar per acre for the refuse lands. These are the features in contrast of the Republican and Democratic Homestead bills.

We sent up our Republican bill that we had passed in the House, to the Democratic Senate. They eviscerated it, and made it a mere skeleton; but we even accepted that, determined that it should not be said that we voted against a bill headed a Homestead bill, and hoping that it might form the basis of some future action, more liberal and munificent. We asked the Democratic Senate for a bill and they gave us a skeleton; but we accepted the skeleton and sent it up to the White House, and a Democratic President vetoed even that. [Laughter and applause.] Why did you veto it, Mr. Buchanan? Oh! because we want the proceeds of the public lands for the support of the government. The President virtually acknowledges that the measure is one beneficent and just to the people, but then it is going to injure the government.

American citizens, I want to ask you what our theory of government is? Is there a ruling class in this country? Is there an aristocracy whose peculiar interests are to be looked after to the detriment, and even to the sacrifice, of the interests of the people? Or is our theory of government this: that it is simply an agency, through which the people exert their power for their own good? That is the question. There the interests of those who are subject. I did not know that such was our theory of government; I do not know it yet; still Mr. Buchanan says in substance: "this measure which I veto is a good measure for the people, but it is a bad measure for the government." I say if a thing is good for the people, let them have it, and let the government take care of itself. [Applause.] In other words, I mean that the government is not an end, but the means to an end—that the government is designed to be the instrument for doing good to the people; or, to state it a little differently, the people through the government propose to do good to themselves. That is our theory and idea of government. What do you want with this money, Mr. President? "Oh! I want it to pay the army." How much? "About fifteen millions." What else do you propose to do with it? "We want to support the navy." How much for both together? "Some thirty or forty millions, if you please." How much, Mr. President, do you get from the sales of the public lands? "About a million and a half." And he can't spare it! No; he is going to wring it from the hard-handed settler who goes forth to the wilderness with his family and all he has on earth in his covered wagon, wanting only a little piece of God's wide and bounteous earth that he may till it and rear his children on it, and by the labor of his hands and the conduct of his life become a man among men. But poor as he is, the President must have his last dollar and a quarter, and Mr. Buchanan, like old Shylock, cries out "I want my money." [Great laughter.]

Citizens, we pay something over thirty millions every year for the army and navy. The whole income from the sales of the public lands in prosperous times, does not ordinarily exceed a million and a half, I think—I am not accurate to a dollar, perhaps not to a thousand. But you pay this immense sum for the support of the army and navy. Now suppose the army were annihilated, and the navy sunk like lead in the mighty waters, and they did not put it into the papers, would you find it out for a twelvemonth? [Laughter.] Would you miss it? No; everything would move on, and your great commerce on these vast inland seas would pass on in safety and flourish as it now flourishes. Insurance on inland or foreign commerce would not rise one quarter of one per cent, if the navy were annihilated, and you would be just as secure in your homes, without the army, as you are now. Did you ever think of that?

A VOICE—"I did."

Mr. LOVEJOY—Well, you are a thoughtful man. [Laughter.] Now, I do not propose to express any extreme or ultra opinions. It is contrary, as you all know, who know me at all, to my usual ideas and impulses, because I am conservative and national. [Laughter and cheers.] But I do say that you might put down the expense of that army and navy by as much as ten times what you get annually from the proceeds of the public lands, and it would be just as efficient, and accomplish its purposes just as well as it does now. And therefore I say that we can well spare that comparatively mere pittance to the poor pioneer, and let him go upon the land and cultivate it.

That brings me to what I consider the corner stone of the Homestead bill. It is based upon a principle, which, as I believe, harmonizes and coincides with the idea that was in the mind of the Creator when he made the world and clothed the soil with its productive properties. [Applause.] What was that? Was it that this earth was given to man to be bought up—to be speculated in? Never! It was to be cultivated, to produce fruit for the service of man and beast. [Applause.] You remember that the Roman outlaw was denied earth, air and water—the three elements. Now, my idea is, you might just as well bottle up the air, and let rich men turn the key on it, and then dole it out for us to breath, as to place the land in the hands of capitalists, to be given out in little tracts at exorbitant rates to the poor settlers. That is ultra, is it? It is not ultra if it falls within the idea and design of Infinite Wisdom when he made the world, and I believe it does. Build huge tanks and collect in them all the water in the world, and then turn on your pipes and dole it out to the people, will you! Lock up this air that the Divine Father poured all over us, and then sell it to me in pints as I can pay for it! That is not what God designed in making the earth and the air and the water. I do not care to be extreme, and perhaps you will think that is an extreme illustration; but my idea is that this does not harmonize with the original plan of the Creator when he made the world, and endued it with its productive power. It was that man might cultivate it, and not that he should be a subject of speculation. That is the idea of the Homestead bill, whether it falls within the original idea of the Creator or not. I think it is based upon this principle; we propose to allow the actual settler to enter upon the possession of, cultivate, and finally require a title in fee simple to these unoccupied public lands.

But the Government wants it. What makes the government? Who upholds the government? Who are the ornaments, the support and the stability of any and every government under heaven, unless it be that very middle class, as they are called, which we propose to multiply, and which we would encourage to pour in one broad, strong wave of Christian civilization over these territories? Is it not that middle class, I repeat, which always has been the support, the defense, the ornament, and the glory of every nation? Take away the middle class from England, to-day, leaving a bloated aristocracy on one hand, and its antagonist, the immense mass of the oppressed laboring population, on the other, and that government would collapse into great ruin in less than twelve months. [Cheers.] So it was in Rome. When Rome had only an aristocracy and a race of slaves, the Republic ceased to exist, its glory was extinguished, and the long era of its decay only afforded a theme to the historian Gibbon to write the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." So must it be in any country.

"Nations are built of men,
The mighty arm of that huge skeleton, the State,
[illegible]
Flesh, sinews, blood and bones of living men
Molded together and made one
By that tremendous force, the mind,
And ruled, if ruled with wisdom,
By one great bond of brotherhood,
Swayed to one object—human good."

That is the great purpose of government. Now in regard to the army—and I will soon pass away from this part of the subject—suppose there was an actual state of war with any nation under heaven; suppose any hostile footstep should ever dare pollute our soil, or insult our flag, who would rally for its defense? The men paid eight dollars a month to kill and be killed—mere mercenaries? Never. It will be this very class of yeomanry to whom we now propose to give the unoccupied public lands. They would leave their homes and firesides, and instead of shouldering these—what do you call this Wide Awake arrangement, [laughter]—these lamp poles they will shoulder their muskets, march to the defence of their country, and fight its battles as they have always fought. [Great applause.] They did it in '12; they did it in the Mexican war; they will do it in any war that ever occurs hereafter in this country. It is the yeomanry, the voluntary soldiery, that will fight its battles. A soldiery made up by the intelligent freemen, who own some part of the land, never can be conquered. [Applause.]

Now, my friends, passing from the Homestead Bill, I come to this "interminable negro question." And here at the outset, as the matter was alluded to by the gentleman who introduced me, I will remark, it is frequently said: "I don't blame Mr. Lovejoy for being ultra, for saying hard things about slavery. He has reason to do it. I will forgive him if he uses severe and terrific language, vehement, and denunciatory." And why? "Oh, he had a brother killed, and if I had had a brother killed I would say hard things about slavery, too." Ladies and gentlemen, I do not ask any indulgence on that ground. I have no right to indulge in a spirit of retaliation or revenge. I do not denounce slavery because a brother's blood mingles with the Mississippi as it flows down to the land of slavery. I do not denounce slavery because I saw him there, in the bloom of manhood, shot down like a very beast, while the mob cheered over his prostrate lifeless body. [Sensation.] It is not for that, it is because slavery is wrong. [Great applause.] It is because slavery is a curse. If there is not enough in slavery to move any human heart to the use of indignant language; then I have no business to use such language.

Now, at the outset, I wish to call the attention of this audience, whom I thank for their kindness in meeting me here in such large numbers and remaining so quiet, to a fact which I have sometimes alluded to, both within and without the halls of Congress. I allude to the "irrepressible conflict," only a section of which we witness. This conflict has swept on from the commencement, and will continue on down to the time when freedom and righteousness shall triumph over all the earth. We only view a section of this irrepressible conflict; the conflict in the American Republic is not between the North and the South. The North has nothing against the South; the South has nothing against the North. What and where is the contest? The contest is between freedom and slavery—between liberty and despotism. [Loud applause.] That should be remembered. The South deprecatingly says: "Don't invade the rights of the South." I am told that Mr. Yancey says he don't want to live in a country that holds Sumner and Lovejoy. Well, if he don't there are plenty of railways leading out of the country, [laughter,] and when he gets to the ocean there are enough ocean steamers to take him any where he pleases to go. But the conflict is not between the North and the South. We make no aggression upon the South. No man ever heard me utter a word against the South. I never did it. It is not against the rights of the South, but against the unspeakable wrongs of slavery that we fight. There is the conflict. [Loud applause.] I wish that could be borne in mind. They gain very much by imposing upon us their names, by infiltrating into us their idea and their interpretation of the constitutional rights of the South. Nobody wants to invade them. Nobody wants to take away one iota from the constitutional rights of the South—never. But when you talk of slavery and its extension, that is another question.

Here, my friends, I come to the living, practical issue of the day: Shall slavery be allowed to extend to the Territories of the United States? [No! no!] That is the great question. There are three parties in the country—perhaps I ought to say four; but there are three with which we have to do. The Breckinridge party says slavery has a right to go into the Territories. The Douglas party says slavery has the right to go into the Territories, they differ in regard to the amount of protection that should be given to slavery. Mr. Davis and Mr. Breckinridge want it to be protected, if necessary. Mr. Douglas says, "Hands off! non-intervention; I don't propose to meddle with the question. It is none of my business. I don't care." The Douglas wing of the Democratic party have reached the epicurean height of sublime indifference; they don't care whether slavery is voted up or voted down, and their cry is non-intervention.

The Republican party are for positive intervention. They propose, as our Fathers did, to erect a wall of intervention, of prohibition, and station an angel of liberty at the gates in that wall, who shall keep watch and ward there day and night, and guard the Territories against the entrance of slavery, as the cherubim of God kept sin out of Eden. [Great applause.] We are for intervention. The Democracy say, non-intervention; let it alone; let the people do as they please; let them have slavery or not, as they please. Do you remember that the she-wolf of historical notoriety, as connected with Old Put, was a modern Democrat in her principles—strongly in favor of non-intervention, [illegible] for when [illegible] her lair with flambeau and musket, he found her crouching, squatting on her fore legs, and showing her teeth—a true squatter sovereign, and she desired to be left perfectly free to regulate her own domestic institutions in her own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States. [Roars of laughter and cheers.]

Some of you, I reckon, will recollect having read in the "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," by Christopher North, the description of a scene that occurred one genial, bright and balmy afternoon, as the Scottish matrons were out on the green, gathered in social intercourse, and one of the mothers had laid her little infant, to [illegible] on the green, when a vulture, from a neighboring height, swept down and thrust its talons into the clothes of the sleeping child, and sailed away to its eyrie. An adventurous young man started to rescue the child. He clambered up the mountain by the help of clinging shrubs and sheltering rocks; he reached the vulture's eyrie, where she sat with the child. What then says the vulture? "Hands off! Non-intervention! I desire to be left perfectly free to tear the flesh of this infant as I please." [Great laughter.] That is the modern Democratic doctrine. [Renewed laughter.] Now Mr. Douglas would say, "That is a very good illustration of Lovejoy's, 'the high priest of Abolition'"—[laughter]—"these are very good illustrations, if men are to be considered wolves and vultures, but they are not." I say they are good illustrations. You know the rhetoricians say you must not make a comparison crawl on all fours. You only want one point of comparison. I have that point. My point of comparison is this: That wolves have just as much right to steal and gnaw at lambs, and vultures to tear the flesh of innocent babes, as men have to make slaves of their fellow men. [Great and prolonged applause.]

Non-intervention! Left perfectly free! Free to do what? There is more sophism—if you will excuse me the use of that language—in this high-priest of modern Democracy than was ever before crowded into any living man, I believe; for he will state a position, not false in terms, making a false impression on his audience, and then shoot off and argue a point he has never stated, and so blend and mingle the statement and argument together as to allow the audience to glide along without being aware they have been cheated in the statement and argument. He states popular sovereignty: he says the people may have slavery or not as they please, and from that what does he argue? The question of self-government. Whoever doubted that? Who ever doubted the right of the people to govern themselves, since its organization? No man that I ever heard of, out of bedlam! [Laughter.] What does he mean by squatter sovereignty or popular sovereignty if you please,—for I am willing to give him all the benefit of his own language. He means the right of the people by a vote of the people to enslave men. That is popular sovereignty. When you came to the real gist and kernel of the thing—tear off its coverings and disguises and reach the vital principle, it is this that when one class of men get together, and vote another class of men into slavery, it is all right. What do you think about it, Judge? "I don't care!" [Laughter.] But I do care, I care whether I am voted into Slavery, or not. I deny the right of this vast multitude—I deny the right of the thirty millions of Americans,—I deny the right of all the teeming millions of earth to vote me into slavery. [Loud applause.] Never! never can it be done! [Great enthusiasm.] I am my own man. So far as my right to life and liberty is concerned, I did not get it from Congress, or Parliament; I did not get it from the Democratic party; I did not get it from any evil spirits whose names commence with the same initials as the Democrats. [Loud laughter and cheers.] I have my right to life and liberty from the Eternal God who made me and every other man derived that right from the same source. [Applause.] What is Democracy? This Democracy says that the popular vote can take right away, and once taken away the act is sanctioned, and upheld by all laws human and divine; I deny it; I say it is a wrong however it may be perpetrated. Why, mothers, what do you care how you are robbed of your babe? The question is not how it is done; the outrage is that it is done at all. No matter whether it is done by an individual, or by a conspiracy of many individuals in a community agreeing and concerting according to the forms of law, if the poor babe is torn from your heart, that is the unspeakable wrong—not the manner in which it is perpetrated. [Great cheering.] And Douglas don't care! [Uproarious laughter.]

My friends, when you hear of popular sovereignty remember it does not mean the right of the people to govern themselves. We do not propose to take away from the man going over the ferry into Kansas the right of self government. We propose to take away from him there, and everywhere that the federal government has jurisdiction, the right of keeping another man against his will. [Great applause.]

And this, citizens, was the doctrine of the fathers—the prohibition of slavery in the Territories of the United States. They erected a wall of freedom along the Southern border of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and all this vast territory west of us. Do you see the strong barrier of freedom built by them across the continent, and stretching away up the sides of the Rocky Mountains until it rests upon the summit of that lofty range—freedom's wall built by our fathers? Who made a breach in it? Who broke down the wall? Who opened the gates, and made it at least possible for slavery to enter, and take possession of that ground, the magnificent domain that God had made for freemen? The Democratic party under the leadership of Judge Douglas. What did you do it for Judge? You have heard him give the reason a thousand times have you not? Always, in every speech, I hear him make the same quotation from the Nebraska bill, giving the reason why he repealed the Missouri Compromise:—"It being the true intent and meaning of this bill not to legislate slavery into any State, or Territory or exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States" [The inimitable mimicry of Judge Douglas's manner with which the speaker recited this passage provoked shouts of laughter from the audience.]

Perfectly free! Yes, vote it in, or vote it out. But that is a delusion—that is a cheat, which has been exposed so often that I am almost ashamed to expose it again. Indeed, I feel it is a sort of disrespect to the dead, to talk about this Democratic party any more. [Great laughter.] "Leave the people thereof perfectly free." I say that is not true. If there are eighty thousand people in Kansas, and they all vote to keep slavery out, then what? Is it valid? Will it abide? Judge Douglas, you know, says: "Subject to the Constitution." What Constitution, Judge? The Constitution that our fathers gave us? Not a bit of it. The Constitution which Judge Taney has given us in the Dred Scott decision? [Applause.] Now what! The territorial law is enacted prohibiting slavery. A slaveholder comes and takes possession of a portion of the territory. The slave sues for his freedom, saying: "I claim my freedom, by virtue of being brought into a territory where there is no law to make me a slave, but a positive enactment declaring that I shall not be a slave. What follows? Judge Taney drives him away from the halls of justice, kicks him out, saying: "You have no right to appear here. You are not a citizen of the United States in any such sense as to entitle you to be a party to a suit in the courts of the United States." Is not that correct? Is not that the Dred Scott decision? [Cries of "Yes," "yes."] How can he appear, then? He is met at the very threshold of that court of justice in this Christian and civilized land, and from the shrivelled lips of that superannuated old mummy of a Judge, he is told that he can't sue at all. [Applause.] You say these are hard words. I know they are—I cannot help it. My soul is moved within me, that in America there is any human being having the image of his God, who cannot go to the courts of justice to have justice administered to him. If I speak too strongly I have to hide beyond the example of St. Paul when he turned around and exclaimed to the high priest: "Thou whited wall!" [Applause.] Yes, that old high-priest was put there to administer justice, and instead of that he transformed the court which should have been the seat of impartial justice, into an instrument of tyranny, outrage, and oppression. Then it was that St. Paul indignantly cried out: "God shall smite thee, thou whited wall; for sittest thou to judge me after the law, and commandest me to be smitten contrary to the law." So, too, I call Judge Taney a whited sepulchre. Is that wrong? [Cries of "No," "no," and applause.] Suppose the man brings in the law—then what? Then the Judge decides that the law is unconstitutional—that, under the Constitution, the slaveholder has the right to take his slave into the Territories of the United States; and the territorial legislation is all swept by the board. Where now is the right to exclude or admit slavery as they please? [Applause.] It is a mere dodge—a make-shift; it is a snare, a cheat; and Douglas goes before the people with a lie in his right hand in this election. [Hear, hear.] I do not mean to say anything abusive. If I should try to, I could not abuse them half as bad as they abuse me—[laughter]—the only point where I acknowledge inferiority to them. [Loud laughter.] Now, if I have time—and I am half tempted to stop here—[loud cries of "Go on!"] Oh, I was only stopping to throw in something that—[the remainder of the sentence was lost in the laughter.] I wanted to get around to the Constitution and the Fugitive Slave law. I will before I get through.

My friends, all I have to say in regard to this question, which is the great question before the country, is slavery in the territories; if the people want slavery to go into the territories they can have it; but they ought ever to keep in mind what kind of scions they are taking and engrafting upon the territorial stock. In the first place, slavery in the territories will do there just what it is now doing and has ever done in States where it exists. It will take away your right of reading your newspapers. You go into a slave State, send for your New York or Chicago paper, and inquire for it at the post-office, and what will be the result? The upshot of the matter will be, that you will find that this twenty-dollar post master has opened your paper, glanced his eye over its contents, declared it incendiary and burned it. Slavery says to the American citizen: "You may read what papers you desire, after the papers have passed under my censorship and supervision. If I approve, you shall read; if I do not approve, you shall not read. Do you want a despotism like this to go into the territories, which will rob you of the privilege of reading the newspaper for which you choose to subscribe? [No! no!] Then you must vote against this Democracy that proposes that very thing for you. [We'll do it.]

It takes away your right of free religion. If you go to the territories, you want to hear preaching. There is not a man or woman here who goes to church—and most Republicans go, [laughter]—not one of you, nor any number of you, who may form a colony and go to the territory and take your present clergyman, your long established church and divine service, and hear him preach or pray unmolested where slavery is. What do you think of this? How would your minister say in his prayer, as they all ought to, and I hope all do, "Oh, Lord, we pray that thou wilt move upon the hearts of the people of the United States to undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free, that liberty may be proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof"—how could he say this if a Democrat happened to be present in church?—the day not being a good one for hunting or fishing, and so he is at church. [laughter.] How he would start up at the utterance of such sentiments, run out of the house in consternation, and clutching the next Democrat he meets, exclaim, gasping, "I—I—I say, that Abolitionist quoted Helper's book in his prayer." [Roars of laughter.] It was in the Bible, but he did not know. [Renewed laughter.] What, then, is to be done? Your preacher is to be mobbed, or exiled, or hung up by the neck for repeating in his prayer the words of the Bible. And slavery will do it. If you want that sort of despotism to go into the territories you ought, to be consistent, to vote with the Democratic party, for they propose to do it for you. At any rate, the most you can say is, "Mr. Douglas, what do you think of this proceeding?" and the Judge replies, "I don't care." [Great laughter.] Don't care whether you are allowed freedom to worship God, and read His word, or somebody stands between your conscience and your Maker or not.

Nor can you have free speech. Suppose you want to go down to New Orleans—can you go there and come back safely? Can you go sir, or can any of you citizens of Chicago go there and return without being molested, without being tarred and feathered? Yes, says some Democrat. Upon what condition can you purchase safety? You can go there in pursuit of your business and return, upon this condition merely: that if you will hold your tongue, and hardly then if your name is on the register or on your carpet-sack or trunk. I cannot go to New Orleans with my carpet-sack marked "Owen Lovejoy, Princeton, Ill." [Laughter and cheers.]

A VOICE.—They would take it away from you.

MR. LOVEJOY.—No; they would hang me. They told me so in Congress; if I went into Virginia, they would hang me; and they have made the same threat to much better and greater men than I—to old John Quincy Adams and others like him. They are to be hung high as Haman if they dare to tread slave soil. And for what? For what? For entertaining certain sentiments in regard to slavery. I have here a word to say. It will be replied here as in Congress, "If you will only hold your tongue, or say nothing against slavery, you have the right to travel all over the country; all you must do is to hold your peace." Undoubtedly that is true. If there had been nobody to find fault with the treachery and dishonesty of Louis Napoleon in the *coup d'etat*, there would have been nobody riddled with bullets or consigned to dungeons. Had no one opened his mouth or uttered a word against that act of treachery, of course he would have exiled and murdered none. Had there been no Huguenots to question the spiritual supremacy of the Papal hierarchy, there would have been no bloody St. Bartholomew's day. If no one said anything against the Czar of Russia, no one would wither under the knout, or suffer Siberian exile. Shout hosannah to the Czar and you are safe in Russia. Hurrah for Napoleon, and you need not fear in France. Bow to the image of the Holy Virgin, and you are safe in the Papal country. Had there been no upright Non-conformists, Jeffrey's Bloody Circuit would never have been traced in history. Had there been none of the stern and righteous old Covenanters to say, "Stand from between us and our God," there would have been no Claverhouse to hunt down and butcher God's children. What I want is to utter my sentiments whether they please or not. I am not going to ask the chivalrous sons of the South what I may say [Laughter and applause]

But you say they have the right of property in their slaves. Suppose they have, how sacred is the right of property. I want to argue the moral question of it. How sacred is this right of property in the living bodies and souls of men? Just as sacred as it is in a horse, just as sacred as the tenure of property in a mule. Suppose it is. You own them as you own a horse, or mule. Is the right of property in a horse more sacred than my life? Is the right of property in a mule more sacred than my right of free speech? What is the question. If a horse or a man must be sacrificed, which shall die? [Applause.] I meet this thing right in the eye. They say their right of property is sacred—sacred as any other right. Suppose it is. I want to know if the right of property in a horse is more sacred than my right to life and free travel and free speech? I tell them, and I tell the people all over the country, if they have a system or an institution that will not allow me to live or travel or read my papers, or worship my God as I please, then I say in God's name that thing must die. My rights I will have. [Tremendous applause.] They say, "but you can't get at it." I am getting at it now. [Laughter.] They say "you can't get at it." I can't get at it by federal legislation in the States, I grant you. I do not feel, as a member of Congress, that I have right to abolish slavery in the States. Why? Because the Constitution has not given me the power. Mark it; slavery does not exist in the States by any Constitutional power. I simply have not the Constitutional power to abolish it there. The Constitution is a grant of limited powers given by the Sovereign States. Within the circle of its operation it is supreme, absolute; but its sweep is limited, and outside of that is the whole field of legislative action which belongs to the sovereign States and which they have not surrendered; and under State sovereignty slavery skulks. So I understand it. But I say if these States have an institution which takes away my right to free speech, free press, free religion, and all the rights of a freeman, it is your duty to try and lead them to put away this institution from their midst.

But that is not the question. I believe that is a little incidental. The question now is, do you want this system transplanted to the Territories; and I meet it here, because we are forever having chattered and dinned into our ears the "Constitutional rights of the South—the right of property in slaves. It is sacred; it must not be touched." I say my right to life is as sacred and inviolable, and it must not be touched. I want to travel on these railroads, on horseback, or on foot, just as I please, and in a peaceful way to utter any sentiments which I honestly hold. Now comes back the question, for this is incidental: Shall this institution, this system of property in man, go into the Territories, when if it is there it will take away from us all these rights, and privileges, and immunities of the American citizen. I don't know that I can stop to dwell longer upon this great issue, [Cries of "go on,"] for I see a friend here whom I want to have to address you for awhile. This is the one great question: Shall slavery be transplanted to the Territories of the United States? I describe slavery; I portray to you its characteristics, in order that you may know what you may expect if it be carried into the Territories—just as the Lord told Israel what kind of a king Saul would make, and then said he might reign over them, if they chose to elect him. So I tell you, if slavery goes to the Territories it will rob you of free speech, free schools, and free press and all the other glorious developments of freedom.

Now comes the objection which you hear in the mouths of Democrats everywhere—negro equality! negro equality! the Black Republicans are in favor of negro equality! My friends, I would not dwell upon this were it not that I desire to defend, and teach you to follow and love the old fashioned and time-honored principles of this Republic. I recollect hearing a Democrat say, not long ago, in a discussion down at Bloomington, "The Republicans are in favor of negro equality." What is your evidence of it, sir? "Why, they are in favor of it." What's your proof? "Well, I have the proof." Will you please to read it? "I haven't time to read it." But you must read it, the audience said. Then he produced the Life of Abraham Lincoln, and turned to the Chicago Platform—that Platform which, as you remember, was framed and adopted here amidst the wildest and most intense enthusiasm that ever moved the hearts of a people; [applause,] he turned to this Platform, printed in the Life of Abraham Lincoln, and read, "That all men are created equal," and then he exclaims, "See there, didn't I tell you that the Black Republicans were in favor of negro equality?" And all because they had adopted a quotation from the Declaration of Independence. I don't know whether he thought it was from Helper's book or Lovejoy's speech. It is a fact, citizens, that the Democrats of to-day, North and South, ignore, deny, and trample rudely and basely under foot that blood-bought and baptized declaration of principles—the Magna Charta of human rights, that our fathers handed down to us. [Applause.]

"All men are created equal." Judge Douglas, what do you think they meant? "Why it meant that British subjects born on this side of the Atlantic are equal to all British subjects born on the other side of the Atlantic." [Laughter.] That is his exposition of the Declaration of Independence. Another says: "It is a self-evident lie." Another says: "It is a string of glittering generalities"—that all men are not created equal. One has gone so far—Mr. Fitzhugh of Virginia—as to say that, so far from this being true, it would be much nearer the truth to say: "that one class of men are born with saddles and bridles on, and another class with boots and spurs to ride them." There's Democracy for you. "Hoorah for Douglas!" [Loud laughter.] What do you mean, Mr. Lovejoy? Do you believe that all men are created equal? Yes I do. [Great applause.] What! the black man? Yes. The White man? Yes. The tawny and red man? Yes. It is a mistake to say that the Republican party is only the white man's party. It is not the white man's party, nor the black man's party, nor the tawny man's party: it is not the tall man's nor the short man's party, nor the rich or poor man's party. It is the party of equality, justice and humanity to all men [Cheers.] Oh! I'm afraid Lovejoy's getting too heterodox. No. I am preaching to you the eternal evangel of God, and every one of you in your hearts know it is true. All men equal! How? What is the use of this magpie chattering about negro equality? How are men equal? Are they equal in avoirdupois weight? By that test, I would have at least forty pounds more of rights than Judge Douglas [Great laughter] Equal in muscular activity—nervous power? No; not equal there, for I think I could wrestle the Judge down [Renewed laughter.] Equal in intellect? No. Equal in moral and emotional susceptibility? No. Equal in symmetry of form? No. Equal in beauty of complexion and fair proportions? No. How are they equal? All men are equally entitled to life, to liberty, and to the fruit of their own honest toil. That is what it means. [Much enthusiasm.] And these Democrats in appealing to men's prejudice against the colored man, which is universal, are attempting to unloose this government from its old granite moorings, and set us adrift to be guided by the miserable dwarfed idea that all British subjects born on this side of the water are equal to all British subjects born on the other side of the water [Laughter] I deny it. I repudiate it. I trample it beneath my feet, even as they do the holy Declaration of Independence. I go back to the bottom of it. That is what they call my radicalism, because I go back to the root of the thing. They call me very hard names. They say I have horns. Perhaps it is because I gore them so. [Laughter.]

I know very well that the African race as a race is not equal to ours. I now very well know in regard to the great overwhelming majority, this government is to be considered in a certain sense a government for white men, but I say that the theory of our government, contrary to the old theory of despotism, that kings rule by right divine, is that all men are equally entitled to those natural rights which the common God and Father gave them by an inalienable title. And when these Democrats come chattering their miserable nonsense about negro equality, I am not going to be driven from this everlasting foundation of human freedom. I will not give up the glorious Declaration of Independence, which comes to us baptized in the blood of the purest patriots that ever lived, because there is a miserable prejudice against the colored man. I will not do it. I call up here the shades of the mighty dead—Jefferson, Washington, Franklin, and Jay. I array them against these modern Democrats. I hold the doctrines they held. I defend the principles they advocated and struggled for, not with the ballot alone, but in a fiercer strife, with bayonet and bullet, fighting, bleeding and dying in the sacred cause of universal liberty and the equality of man. [Applause.]

A VOICE.—What about the Fugitive Slave Law?

MR. LOVEJOY. Well, I will come to that soon. You remind me of it when I get to it. [Laughter.] I want to bring back the men and women of this country to the spirit of the olden time, and indoctrinate them with the principles of its fathers—that liberty is the universal privilege of man. I want to re-assert and vindicate, as far as I can, those everlasting principles—that Magna Charta, not of British rights, but of human rights. I want to see those principles carried all over the world—to triumph, in their power, their grandeur, and in their living force. Let them go back to the old world, and unshackle the oppressed people of beautiful Italy; let them smile on Hungary, and disenthrall its millions; let them penetrate Russia, and liberate its nations of serfs; let them encircle the globe with glorious Republics modeled after ours; and when the temple of universal freedom shall have been finished, and its top stone shall be brought in amid the shoutings of the liberated people of all lands, when the American Republic stands first amid the nations of the earth, this Declaration of Independence—the Magna Charta of all men—will be written high on those ever-during stones that crown the pillars of the temple of liberty. [Great applause.] But the doors will be forever barred and bolted against these miserable Democrats, who scout the rights of man, and talk about My Gur-reat Pur-rin-ciple. [Prolonged laughter.]

Now, my friend, some one asked what about the Fugitive Slave Law. If I thought I was not trespassing too much upon your time—[loud cries of "Go on," "go on."] I have nothing to say about men. I am talking about everlasting principles, in the presence of which individual men sink away into nothing. By the way, I have spoken to you about negro equality; now I want to talk about "negro stealing," and that will bring me plump to the Fugitive Slave Law. I will not dodge anything. I never mean to hold my tongue. If you, American citizens, want to crawl and cringe, and skulk and dodge around and over American soil, under the stars and stripes, beneath the Constitution, and hold your tongues to secure your personal liberty, you may do it—I never will. [Immense applause.]

Negro stealing! You know Douglas says that Abe Lincoln undertook to abolitionize the old Whig party and Lyman Trumbull undertook to abolitionize the Democratic party, and then they were to lead them into the Abolition camp to be baptized by that Abolition High Priest Lovejoy, [laughter] and Lovejoy was a negro stealer. What did that mean? That just shows how these men have forced their nomenclature upon us. When they say "negro stealer" we say "negro stealer." The slave holders say "negro equality," then all the Democrats echo "negro equality," and you take it up, "negro equality." Have you any manhood? If you have not I will appeal to the womanhood of this country. [Cheers and laughter.] You remember when Franklin was asked by a British minister, if so many British troops, red coats—and the Democrats have adopted the red coats because there is no party so like the old Tories as the modern Democrats—he asked can so many red coats march through the colonies? Franklin replied: "If they behave themselves, and pay for everything they purchase, they can march unmolested, but let them take a single chicken without paying for it, and if the men are all gone, the women will take their brooms and sweep them into the Atlantic." [Laughter.] Now, ladies, if these men will not vote slavery down, if you let them go and vote with the Democrats, we will make you—hold your tongues. [Much merriment.] A lady shakes her head. You think it can't be done. [Prolonged laughter.] But if the men do not vote down and clear out of sight this sham Democracy that is doing all it can to unmoor the government and convert it into an old despotism, I ask the women to sweep them with their brooms into the Atlantic or into Lake Michigan, if it is deep enough to bury them and their sins. [Laughter.]

Negro stealing! What has Lovejoy done and what do the Republicans do, that they should be charged with negro stealing? I will tell you, ladies. A poor white girl, of remote African descent, but without one particle of that descent evident in color or feature, comes flying to my house, like a dove pursued by a hawk. What is her story? That she was betrothed to a man of her race, though not of her color; that she was sold by her master, then in want of money, to a libertine down South, whose greedy eye had seen and fancied her; that, hearing of it, she escaped and fled. What then did Lovejoy do? He pointed to the north star, shining afar off, and to a country where her virtue would be in her own keeping, and not at the caprice of a master—where she might rest from her pursuers. That is what Lovejoy did, and he is a negro stealer! [Great applause.] The Democrats cry out "negro stealing;" and poor, thin skinned conservatism, resigning all title to manhood, except what it receives from the tailor or milliner, stammers out, "I am not a negro stealer. I didn't help the fugitive slave." Well, I did. I told them—yes, as you may remember,—I told them in Congress, when they wanted to know whether I did it or not—I marched right up to the confessional and told them that I aided every fugitive slave who came and asked it. I said to them, if the demon of slavery expects to cross my threshold and bid me not feed the hungry and shelter the houseless, I bid it defiance in the name of Almighty God. I told them, if they wanted to know it, they might proclaim it from the house-tops, from every leaf in the forest, make it blaze out in the light of high noon, and the sparkle of every star that gems the heavens; they might repeat it reverberating through the depths and arches of hell, where slave catchers would be very likely to hear it. [Tremendous applause.] I told them I lived three quarters of a mile east of Princeton on the Peru road, and I would help every fugitive that came, and so I will. [Applause.]

"But you violate the Fugitive Slave Law?" I do not do any such thing. If I do, I cannot help it. I know of some people, away back in the world's history, who would not bow down and worship the golden image that the king set up. "But this is revolutionary and disorganizing." No it is not—not the least. I do all this and I resist no sheriff, I fight no marshal. If you want me to rot in jail for feeding hungry people, I will do so. I will suffer the penalty of the law, if I violate it, but you must prove it on me. After you prove that I have resisted, you may fine me, you may imprison me, you may hang me, and then I reckon you Democrats will let me alone. [Laughter.] If I am a tolerably good christian, I reckon I shall not meet you in the next world to trouble me any more. [Prolonged and renewed laughter.]

I hear it said everywhere by the Democrats, "The South is entitled to Fugitive Slave Law." I want any man to point me out that clause in the Constitution which requires a law for the South that it does not require for the North—for South Carolina that it does not ask for Massachusetts—or Georgia that it does not demand for New York. I tell you there is nothing sectional in the Constitution. It requires no local legislation, and if you tell me where it requires me to vote for a law for the special benefit of North, South, East or West, I will vote for it, for I love the Constitution. It is enshrined in my heart. I love it better than any dozen Democrats in the land do to night. [Applause and laughter.] Here I want to tell you that there is no Fugitive Slave Law in the land—never was one passed. Here is where they get the advantage of us, by making us use their language. What law was passed? There is a law to reclaim fugitives from labor or service. There is no law entitled a Fugitive Slave Law in the United States. No part of the Constitution requires a Fugitive Slave Law. "What is that," you exclaim! Do pray be patient now. "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service, or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." There is the clause of the Constitution. "Are you in favor of it?" I am asked. Yes, I am. I say here—I mean to be honest—although the language does not describe a slave, I suppose they did mean to include those persons who, in the States, are regarded as slaves; but to learn that, you have to go to contemporary history and tradition, for a slave is not mentioned, but a person owing service or labor. I cannot now go into a protracted argument. But what I will say is this: That one of the Constitution, according to Mr. Webster and Mr. Johnson, the State's Attorney of Pennsylvania, who made an argument in the case of Prigg vs. State of Pennsylvania, and proved the position I think, was to be executed by the States, and not by the Federal Government. I am in favor of a law in Illinois if they please to pass it, to return persons who owe service or labor in one State, and escape into another State, after the fact has been proved. If they owe the service, and a jury decides that to be the fact, let them be delivered up; but I say do not deliver up that which is dearer than life without a fair and impartial trial before twelve men.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana—With the right to appeal, besides.

Mr. LOVEJOY. Yes—they ought to have the right to appeal. My friends, I am not a disorganizer. I am not for revolution. All I want is to get the country back to the position, to the administrative policy of the fathers. I want the Constitution that my fathers gave me, baptized in their blood, and not the Constitution of Judge Taney. "But how are you going to help it," says one. "Judge Taney has decided it? Are you going to appeal to the mob or attempt revolution?" Judge Douglas says he will not appeal from the Supreme Court to a town meeting. He will not appeal to the people. Well, I do. As the woman said: "I appeal from Philip drunk, to Philip sober," so I appeal from this decision of Taney—from this tribunal drunk with the Circean cup of despotism, to the thirty millions of the men and women of this country—from Courts to those who make Courts, and Presidents and Senators. Citizens of America, know you not that around the brow of every one of you glitters the diadem of power invisible? Know you not in every hand is the sceptre of dominion? I appeal to you to reorganize this Court, and give us judges—what kind of Judges? like Lovejoy? ultra and fanatical? No. Judges like Marshall, and Jay, and Story, who will interpret this Constitution as it was interpreted by the early judges. That is all I ask. [Applause.] "How are you going to resist it?" I am going to elect "Old Abe." [Terrific applause.] Or, I propose that the people shall elect him. "What are you going to do then—Old Abe is not a judge?" No, he is not. But after we elect "Old Abe" on the sixth day of November next, I shall importune heaven day and night to prolong the unprofitable lives of these judges until the fourth of March next. [Laughter.]

A VOICE. Three times a day.

MR. LOVEJOY—Yes, that was as often as Daniel prayed, and the fervent, effectual prayer of the righteous man availeth much. [Laughter.] And that I am such all the Democrats will testify, [laughter] over the left. [Renewed laughter.] After we have elected Lincoln, and the fourth of March comes, and he is inaugurated, as he will be, I shall continue to pray; but then I shall feel as the Scotch minister in Glasgow felt when required to pray for Prince Charles, who had come in arms from France to displace the reigning house of Brunswick, and reign in the throne of his ancestors. His army had surrounded the city, and his commander in chief sent word that they must pray for the Prince. The ministers were loyal to the reigning king, but they must pray for Charles. So one old Scotch minister, when Sunday came, prayed in this wise: "Now, Oh Laird, as for this Prince, who has come hither seeking an earthly crown, we pray thee, Laird, that thou wilt speedily give him a heavenly one." [Roars of laughter.] So after Lincoln's inauguration, if it please God to give some heavenly commission to Taney and his associates, I shall submit to the dispensation of Providence. [Great laughter and cheering.]

If we cannot do it in four years, we will do it in eight years, or twelve, or sixteen, or twenty. [Applause.] Do not suppose anybody expects that the forbearance of a long-suffering God will endure these Judges longer than that. [Laughter.] More than that, we will add to the Court; we will add to the number of Judges. The slave States have now five Judges, and the free States have four. Judge McLean, a single one of the free State Judges, has more business in his circuit than all the Judges in the slave States have together. [Applause.] We will add to their number. We will look this infernal power of slavery in the eye, without quailing, or blanching; and while we violate no clause of the Constitution, and do nothing that is illegal, violent, or revolutionary, I do insist in the name of the sovereign people that there is no wrong in the administration of government which we cannot remedy in constitutional modes by our votes. [Tremendous cheering.]

We will elect our man; we will inaugurate him, and if there is any attempt at disunion, which nobody save cowards threaten, and which no one dreads except the same class [applause]—if Wise fusses and blusters, and gallops around as he did when he threatened to march upon the Federal Capital, companies of Wide Awakes will rise up in his own State, as well as in the North, and organize themselves in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and my word for it, before an army of these young patriots the disunionists will scatter like chaff before the wind. They will run to their hiding places. Already their fears have pictured these Wide Awakes with pikes on the end of their lamp poles. We will elect our man, and when we elect him, I tell you we will inaugurate him, and he shall administer the government. He will replace the Judges as they die; and we will add to their number if they won't die. [Laughter.]

We will bring back this government, to such an administration as our fathers had. We do not want to injure one plank, not one pulley, not one shroud, nor spar, nor streamer on that old Ironsides, the Constitution—the Ship of State, that our fathers built. We want to drive out the pirate crew that have possession of it; we want to wash off the blood from its decks, and throw overboard the manacles and fetters; tear down the pirate flag of slave Democracy which now floats black and portentous, and run up the stars and stripes of freedom. We will put "Old Abe" at the helm to guide her, and as soon as his hand touches the wheel she will sweep majestically around to her old course, and start off on a new race, walking the waters like a thing of life, e'en like a steed that knows his rider. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I must close. ["Go on," "Go on."] I am worn out and cannot go on. I have been working for weeks. All last week, I was at work, speaking and traveling in the cars from place to place, and I will be at work next week. I would have been glad to have had a little more strength to address you to-night; but we all feel so kindly under the influence of the good news from Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, that I reckon nobody will find fault. In this news I see an earnest of our coming triumph. I do not see in it offices and patronage, and honor and promotion to men; but I see this nation brought back once more to the policy and faith of the fathers; I see it starting on a new career; I see a moral revolution effected; I see the spirit of freedom revived here and everywhere. I behold it going into the slave States and the slave States commencing a system of emancipation, and finally emancipating their slaves and ridding the country of this evil; and in that bright future, now close at hand, I behold a free American Republic reposing proudly among the nations of the earth. [Great applause.]

Mr. Lovejoy closed by calling for three cheers for the Declaration of Independence, which the Democrats pervert and violate; three cheers for the Constitution and the Union which they threaten to subvert and destroy; three cheers for Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio; and three cheers for Old Abe and the whole ticket. The audience responded with the wildest enthusiasm.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.

We will exhibit on THURSDAY, 11th inst., from the Closing Out Auction Sales Of the entire Stocks of Messrs. BENKARD & HUTTON, L. & B. CURTIS & CO., and CHAS. PAYEN & CO.,

Over 1,000 Pieces Dress Silks, Comprising Every Variety of

Plain Black Silks,
Black Figured Silks,
Plain Colored Silks,

And All the Choicest Novelties in

ILLUMINATED SILKS, POMPADOUR SILKS,
Double Faced Silks, Rept. Silks,
Five, Seven and Nine Flounced
Silk and Velvet Robes,
SUPERB LYONS SILKS,
Brocaded with Velvet,
In Colors for Street and Evening Dresses.

Also, Over One Thousand Pieces
Rich Paris and Lyons Dress Goods,
FRENCH MERINOS,
OTTOMANS VELOURS,
VALOURS ESPINGLE,
REPT. OTTOMANS,
ILLUMINATED DRONGELS, &c.

These Goods were all Manufactured and Selected for First-class

New York City Retail Trade,

But owing to the lateness of the season, and the universal and unexpected depression in the southern trade, were forced upon the market and sold at

An Immense Sacrifice.

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Lyons Silk Robes for $25.00,
Worth Fifty Dollars.
Elegant Seven and Nine Flounced
Velvet Robes for $10.00,
Cost to Import Sixty Dollars.

This is the LARGEST and CHEAPEST SALE of RICH GOODS ever made in this country, and, as we bought very largely, we can offer our Customers the

Greatest Bargains Ever Known.

We will exhibit at the same time PARIS NOVELTIES in

Rich Velvet Cloaks,

And all best Styles of Cloaks in every variety of shape and material, of our own importation and manufacture, and at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

We are now receiving daily from Auction, Manufacturers and Importers, the Newest and Choicest Goods of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and exhibit an almost unlimited Stock of

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Which we offer at Wholesale or Retail, for nett CASH ONLY, at prices that cannot be competed with in this city.

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NEW FALL GOODS,
GLOVES HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS,
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Children's Fancy Hosiery in great variety.
Hand-Knit Worsted Goods, that cannot be surpassed.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
the latest choice styles.
Buttons, Tassels, Girdles—a full assortment.
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Collars, Setts, Edgings, Laces and Veils.
Infants' Robes and Waists.
French and German Corsets, from the best manufactories.
HAIR NETS, of the latest styles.
A full assortment of ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ADDISON GRAVES,
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Third Store East of Briggs House.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers, and others. JOHN RANKIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
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NEW BOOK.
MISS GILBERT'S CAREER.
Price $1.25.
FOR SALE BY
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HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY,
102 Washington Street, 102
EAST OF CLARK,
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And every variety of Physicians'
OFFICE CHESTS AND POCKET CASES,
Sugar of Milk, Globules, Corks and Vials of every size,
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Agents for the American Wine Company.

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DOCTOR SEELYE'S
Liquid Catarrh Remedy.
Warranted to be a SURE and PERMANENT CURE for Catarrh. [illegible] Office 150 Lake street, corner of Wells, Chicago, Illinois.

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Fall and Winter Opening of
MILLINERY GOODS.
MISS A. E. WILLIAMS
Having returned from New York, after an absence of several weeks, spent in selecting the most choice styles of the season—would be happy to see her friends every day at the Millinery Rooms of
H. W. WETHERELL,
No. 54 .... Lake Street .... No. 54
Where she is prepared to show the richest Bonnets to be found in the city.
Our stock is now full and complete in every line, [illegible] The attention of the trade is invited before purchasing. No. 54 Lake street, a few doors east of State street.
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The Best and Cheapest in the City,
At HESLER'S, 113 Lake Street.
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A very Attractive Stock of
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Now in Store,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
At Half Price, to close out the stock.
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EDITED BY GEORGE E. BAKER.
Bound in Cloth .... Price 50 Cts.
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FLUID AND KEROSENE LAMPS,
Table-Cutlery and Looking-Glasses,
Ask the Attention of Dealers to their
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS,
Which they offer low for Cash or good Notes.

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American Sherry,
THE NORTHWEST
PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.
A Great Want Supplied.
A Pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the
Strawberry Variety of Rhubarb.
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FLAT PAPERS
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AT LOW PRICES.

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WORSTEDS.—1000 pounds of every shade and color of Split, Single and Double Zephyr, Shetland, Tinsel and the new rainbow Color, at Wholesale and Retail.
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The Best Goods at Low Prices.

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When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward tumor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

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☞ Appeal to Science.—If you wish to be sure of obtaining a perfect hair dye without one destructive element, CHEVALIER'S EUCHAIRIS DYE is the only one ever submitted to this ordeal. It has been

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THE EXQUISITE BEAUTY

of the lustrous blacks and browns, which it produces with unerring certainty in ten minutes, has fairly earned for it the appellation of the Ne Plus Ultra of Hair Dyes. CHEVALIER'S EUCHAIRIS HAIR DYE is for sale by all first-class druggists, and retail everywhere. Applied by all Hair Dressers. CHEVALIER'S EUCHAIRIS DYE. No. 6 Astor House, New York. oct dtm

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We are prepared to furnish Springs of any size desired, All orders will receive prompt attention. Number, size of bars and power of springs required; also advise if for

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All springs with hole over one inch in diameter are designed for Hollow Springs. These Springs are in use on the Illinois Central Railroad and on Chicago, and to their others we respectfully refer:

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LESTER'S PATENT have been obtained upon this Furnace as a VENTILATOR. It is unsurpassed as a HEATER, and for safety is far superior to any other stoves yet discovered. The

VENTILATION

is more like the old fashioned fire place than any other stove, and for this reason is more healthy. The stoves are also air tight and consume the smoke, and are easier to put in order. Stoves set and warrants to give satisfaction.

Churches, Schools, Halls and Private Dwellings supplied with Furnaces, Stoves, &c.

The Pipe, Sheet Iron Work, Registers, Ventilators, and Roofing, all of my own manufacture.

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REFERENCES:—Rev. W. Ingraham, Rector; Architects: W. W. Wells, Sup. Public Schools; James Ward, Esq., Board of Trade.

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Chicago, Dec 14th, 1859 lyis-cd-1y

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HOT AIR FURNACES.

These Furnaces are the result of many years of practical experience, and are now confidently presented to the public as

Most Powerful, Capacity, Durability, Ease of Control, and the Quality of Heated Air,

TO ANY OTHER FURNACE.

They have to be heated are filled with fresh, by 3 all spirits, per cellar free from the various effects of smoke, gas, &c., so frequently found in constructing and ranges of with it. been in use in this city for the past Three Years, and have in every instance given entire satisfaction. For full particulars, and for sale by

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Henderson's Parlor Grates

Received the highest premium at the Mechanic's Institute, and at the Illinois State Fair, and by JOSEPH C. HENDERSON, No. 120 Clark street, Chicago.

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Received the highest premium at the Fair of the Chicago Mechanic's Institute.

The greatest improvement ever made in Cooking Stoves.

THE TRIUMPH, invented and patented by Joseph C. Henderson.

THE TRIUMPH burns Wood, Anthracite or Bituminous Coal, equally well.

THE TRIUMPH is the best finished and the most durable Stove of the day.

THE TRIUMPH combines more advantages than were ever before applied to a cooking Stove.

THE TRIUMPH and Good Samaritan are the only Stoves that have a hot air flue that saves one-third by Fuel.

The VENTILATED OVEN of THE TRIUMPH insures proper, we to the food being baked.

The Hot Air Draught of THE TRIUMPH raises the temperature of the fire-box and increases the heating Power of the Stove, thus economizing Fuel. THE TRIUMPH to do more work in every variety of cooking, with LESS FUEL than any Stove in the

THE TRIUMPH has the most perfect arrangement for Ventilating the Oven, which interferes with no other operation on the front.

Operations or Cookings in the

THE TRIUMPH has a constant supply of hot water without cost and heats water for the bathing room equal to any range.

THE TRIUMPH is in every respect worthy the name, THE TRIUMPH by a new, novel arrangement, allows the saleman to dump ashes from the grate in 30 seconds.

Come and see THE TRIUMPH at 53 South Clark street. For sale at Wholesale and Retail by

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sep26-2m

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LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
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STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
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WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
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BOLTING CLOTHS.

A Large stock constantly on hand. Also,
HART & MUNSON
PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c. &c.
At the very Lowest Cash Prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent,
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E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON, NAILS, STEEL
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

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IS STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stoves has given rise to certain pretenders to the same article for sale only by C. HITT, Agent, 53 Lake street, Chicago. Inventor and Manufacturer, 141 and 143 Second street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Send for circular. sep8-dtf

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☞ Private parties only need apply to
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28 and 29 Clark st.

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MONEY TO LOAN
In Sums and for Terms to Suit,
BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GREENEBAUM BROS.,
sep8-d1m-2m Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State,
BY CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
aug31 d2m 111 La Salle st., Chicago.

MONEY LOANED
on first-class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
NO. 69 CLARK STREET.
Three to five years loans at 12 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts.
☞ City bonds wanted. myl4dtf

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND,
IRELAND SCOTLAND,
And all other Countries in Europe.

The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making remittances on the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from $10 and upwards.

Bills on Europe cashed at the highest rates.

Advances made on grain warehouse receipts, and shipments of produce to Liverpool or Glasgow solicited.

CLEGHORN, LEDLIE & CO.,
British Consular
apl8dtf 6m Custom House Building, 13 S. Lasalle st

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,
APPLY TO
ERNST PRUSSING,
DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Aetna Fire Ins. Co.
NO. 6.....LARMON BLOCK.....NO. 6
aug4-1y N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York.

Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.
EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.
ap18 1y 1860

Business Cards.

ARRINGTON & DENT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 117 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
A. W. ARRINGTON. [oct12 d1 2 1m] THOMAS DENT.

BLACKWELL & MATHIEU,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Rooms 4 & 5, No. 48 South Clark St.
Chicago, Ill.
R. S. BLACKWELL. [ap8-dtf-6m] J. F. MATHIEU.

A. D. BRADLEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Office—107 Randolph street, corner Lasalle.
REFERENCES:—Hon. Grant Goodrich, Hon. C. Babcock, Hon. T. Hoyne, Hon. J. Y. Scammon, Hon. B. S. Morris, Hon. D. Gurtis, Esq., Samuel D. Ward, Esq., Charles Walker, Esq., Col. R. Rae, Chicago; R. K. Shepard, Esq., Cincinnati; Esq., Aaron Haven, Esq. ch6l-dtf-1y

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
80 - Dearborn Street, - 80
Geo. Payson..... Wm. C. Reynolds.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
REFERENCES:—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Milton; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Sprague & Whitman, Esqs., Cincinnati; John Lawrence, Esq., Cincinnati; John Lawrence, Esq., Pres. Board of Dentist, D. W. Dunbar, President, Middletown, Co.; E. S. Ely & Co., George Simpson, Esq., Edward Fitzgerald, Esq., New York; Hon. Jas. Harris, Hon. Thos. Parker, Attorney, St. Louis; John Glenny, Esq., Buffalo. [ap28-dtf-6m]

S. K. DOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office No. 1, Methodist Block,
Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois
apr7 dtf

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Chasters and Britannia Ware, No. 101 Lake street. [ap28-dtf-6m

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NO. 130 CLARK STREET,
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
Jesse D. Knox. Samuel Eustace. Chas. H. Reed.
[oct26 '59-1y]

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 75 Chatham st., Wheeler's Block,
Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for several States in the Union.
E. Reasonable Chicago Surveys & Drafts.
REF: BANK OF CHICAGO. [jy13-1y-1250] SELWYN G. SPIES

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Miller & Hood, and will continue the Soap Boiling and Candle Business at the old stand, corner of Lake & Miller streets.
ANDREW MILLER,
WM. F. HOOD.
oct13tw

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Andrew Brown & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Andrew Brown.
JOSEPH BROWN,
ANDREW BROWN.
Chicago, Oct. 10th, 1860. oct13w

Coal, Wood, &c.

KELLY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LEHIGH, PITTSTON, SCRANTON,
Lackawanna, Briar Hill,
ERIE, CHIPPEWA,
Massillon, Mineral Ridge,
Pittsburg and Blossburg
COALS.

Office and Yard foot of North Market st.
AND NO. 2 NORTH CLARK STREET.
CHICAGO, ILL.
[oct4 d1m 1m]

COAL! COAL!—I HAVE A large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am now selling at the lowest cash prices and dry (from under sheds), at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:

Lump Lehigh, Briar Hill,
Large and Small Egg Lehigh, Nut,
Lump and Nut Pittston, Chippewa,
Large and Small Egg Scranton, Chippewa,
Also, 500 tons PITTSTON, formerly known as "Hyde & Goodrich's"
5,000 FIRE BRICK for sale low to cash or city buyers.
A. B. SEEGER,
Office 66 North Wells st.,
Yard foot North Market st.
sept10'59-1m

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES,
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State street, - - - Up Stairs.
CORNER CLUB & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA.
Gas Fixtures,
The richest assortment in the city, consisting of all Late Patterns.
Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 30 per cent per foot. sep16-1y-6697

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
No....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO.....No
— SALES IN —
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE!
The trade supplied with Gas Fixtures, Looking Glass Plates, Shades, Globes, Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
☞ Manufactory 107 and 115 East Washington street. sep16-1y

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of paper:

Foolscap, Medium, Demy, Royal, Super Royal, Imperial, Elephant, Columbier, Atlas, Double Atlas, Antiquarian, Double Antiquarian.

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, Colorings of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.
1,000 reams Manilla Do.
100 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Stationery.
1,000 lbs of Butler's celebrated Black and Brown Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
☞ 50c Cash paid for Rags. dtf

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER,
Has now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, and to bind and rule to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from Country Offices.
Also, Binding Pamphlets, Music, &c.
Old Books bound and relieved. All kinds of Ruling done to order, and neatly executed.
No. 128 LAKE STREET.
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.
Post Office Box 5034. myl6 1y C301

Dentists' Cards.

A. W. FREEMAN.
DENTIST,
103.....Wabansia Street, Chicago.....103
Two Extra Cost Price.
No charge for an examination or unsatisfactory work. oct2 dtf

FULLER & ALBAUGH,
DENTISTS,
No.....WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.....No
Post Office Box 5284.
J. G. FULLER..... Wm. ALBAUGH

MALT! MALT! BARLEY MALT!—A Stock of PRIME BARLEY MALT for Brewer's and Distiller's use constantly on hand. Also, Shipping Grain bought and sold. Cash paid for Barley, Oats and Corn. Office, Board of Trade Room, Buffalo, N. Y.
myl4-dtf-1y E. EGERT, 19 North Water street, Chicago.

Press & Tribune,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Trains Depart.	Trains Arrive.
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
5.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
5.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.

FORT WAYNE, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

8.40 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.	8.30 P. M.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.

8.45 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
5.30 P. M.	8.00 P. M.

PITTSBURG AND FORT WAYNE.

8.45 A. M.	8.30 A. M.
9.40 P. M.	8.00 P. M.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

9.15 A. M.	8.55 A. M.
5.15 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
6.15 P. M.	Mendota Accommodation

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

8.35 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
4.35 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.	
9.15 P. M.	5.30 A. M.
5.15 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
4.30 P. M.	Pere Accommodation.

ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.

9.00 A. M.	6.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.	7.30 P. M.
4.45 P. M.	Wilmington Accommodation.

CHICAGO AND FORT WAYNE.

9.45 A. M.	6.15 A. M.
5.00 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
3.00 P. M.	Janesville Acc. 12.55 M.

MILWAUKEE.

8.45 A. M.	1.55 P. M.
9.00 P. M.	8.45 P. M.
5.35 P. M.	Waukegan Accommodation.

☞ Officers of the above roads will please advise us of an change in this table are necessary.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

—The Hon. John J. Crittenden recently gave some unasked advice to the Union men of Indiana. Not to be laggard in good offices, the Union men of Indiana have just been giving a hint or so to the Hon. John J. Crittenden. We trust he takes. The Union men of Illinois will give him an equally significant hint on the 6th of November.

—The Douglas State Committee of New Jersey met on Friday at the Astor House, and determined to adhere to the Electoral ticket they have in nomination.

—The Breckinridge State Committee of Pennsylvania, have sternly resolved to have nothing more to do with fusion, whether with Bell men or Douglas men. It is a wise determination.

—A New Yorker—There is a widely prevalent rumor in Washington, says the *World's* correspondent, to the effect that successful efforts are being made for the withdrawal of both Douglas and Breckinridge from the field, and the concentration of the liberated Democratic vote on Bell, or some other independent candidate. Douglas and Breckinridge have been consulted within the last two or four hours.

DELAWARE.—Hon. George P. Fisher has been nominated for Congress by both the Constitutional Union party and the People's (Lincoln) party. Mr. Fisher is eminently a fair, conservative man, and if elected, which seems probable, he will give the Administration of President Lincoln a candid support.

HOLMES OPTICS UNDER LINCOLN.—The Nashville (Tenn.) *Patriot* says that none of the present Southern Democratic office-holders will decline to continue in office under Lincoln. The question was asked the Memphis *Avalanche*, whose editor is Postmaster, and a fire-eater, whether any Southern man would hold office under Lincoln? That paper replied that the question was impertinent and an attempt to drag the private affairs of the senior editor into discussion, and said it would not reply to the question.

—The Iowa City *Register* says that the bell on the Catholic Church in that city was rung when Mr. Douglas arrived, but that all the other city bells remained silent.

A CURIOUS PRACTICE—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—We find in the Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* the following paragraph:

For years past the system of "bull penning," or *confining voters previous to an election*, has been adopted in Richland District, and although we do not know on what grounds it has been carried in the election just held, yet it is a proper occasion to call the attention of the people to a system at war with our republican institutions, and degrading and corrupting to a large portion of the voters.

This certainly needs explanation. It looks very much as if our Southern brethren had more than one "peculiar institution" among them. In this section of the country the proposition to "pen up" voters previous to an election, would excite something more than an appeal to the Legislature for relief.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, OHIO.—This county has been the brag county of the Breckinridgers, and not without reason. The Steubenville *Union*, the Democratic organ, declared for Breckinridge in the early part of the canvass, and the old stagers of the party repudiated Douglas and Squat. Sov. A test vote in Jefferson was taken at the State election on Congressman. The Douglas and Bell men fused on Wells, and the Nationals brought out Mr. Blakely as the Breckinridge candidate. The Nationals beat the Douglas fusionists 150, while the Republicans rolled up a majority of 750, an increase of 300 on their majority in 1859.

—The Republicans of Ohio have not done well in the late election, in comparison with their friends in Indiana and Pennsylvania. If there had been the same exertion in Ohio that there has been in the States on either hand, the Republican ticket here would have been elected by fifty thousand majority, and at least four of the Democratic Congressmen returned would have been beaten. Forty thousand majority for Lincoln is the lowest figure that the Republicans of Ohio can afford to give.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—One of those who were most conspicuous among the mob that destroyed a free press in Newport, some months since, has been on an electioneering tour in this State, and complains that, on a certain occasion he was refused a hall to speak in. We believe is free speech, and in the largest liberty of political discussion, but it strikes us that the less the orator in question whines over this "outrage upon free speech," the better for his own credit.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—Mr. Yancey thinks the election of Honest Abe will be sure to build up the Republican party in the Southern States. That is exactly our idea.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Arthur Cleveland Cox, D. D. has declined the Presidency of Trinity College, Hartford, Ct., which was unanimously tendered him a short time since.

—Rev. H. Gratian Guinness, whose visit to our city last Spring will be remembered by most of our citizens, was married at Dublin on the 2d inst. to Miss Fitzgerald, a niece of Lord Fitzgerald is "a most devoted Christian and highly accomplished lady," Mr. Guinness and his wife, are announced start for this country in the Great Eastern the 17th of this month.

—The family name of the father of the Prince of Wales is Buzichi. Consequently the real name of the Prince is Buzichi. If he should survive his mother, he will be the first British sovereign of the Buzichi dynasty, the Plantagenets, the Tudors, the Stuarts and the Guelphs, or D'Este, having "played out."

—Dr. Bradley of New York has invented an apparatus, by which a speed in telegraphing at the rate of from eight to fifteen thousand words per hour can be attained.

—The Duchess Antoinette-Nedorigue-Auguste Mane-Ann, step-mother of Prince Albert, and step grandmother of the Prince of Wales, and Duchess Dowager of Saxe Coburg, died a few days ago.

—Mr. Cox, the purser of the Great Eastern, who disgusted everybody by his conduct in that capacity while in this country with the big steamer, has been dismissed from his position by the Directors.

—A correspondent of the New York *Times* writing from Indiana, gives the following truthful picture of Col. Henry S. Lane, the Republican Governor elect of Indiana:

"The independently of the value of a victory in Indiana, I should rejoice in such a result for the sake of Lane himself, who is the most jovial and effective popular orator I have ever listened to. He is a superb actor; and nothing can be more amusing than his injectible way of introducing himself to his audience, with frequent obeisances, as, 'Ladies and gentlemen, the next Governor of Indiana.' Notwithstanding his comic performances, which never degenerate into buffoonery, he is a keen and powerful reasoner, and his speeches not only please a crowd of farmers, but bear the severest test of reading, uncommonly well. He is peculiarly powerful in denouncing the sins of his sarcastic sentences sting like a hornet. His transitions are wonderfully rapid and dramatic, and when he attempts to reply to flights of eloquence, you may be sure that is only that he may pounce on an opponent as an eagle drops upon his prey. It will express my meaning (better than it will previous comparisons) to harmonize with my previous comparisons) to call him the Zerxes of popular orators.

—The sculptor, T. D. Jones, who has produced remarkably life-like busts of Gov. Chase and Hon. Thomas Ewing, is now engaged in making one of Hon. Thomas Corwin.

—An interesting memorial meeting in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the settlement of Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D., as pastor of the "Brick Church," in New York, took place in that Church on Monday evening. This meeting was to have taken place some time since, but was deferred on account of the death of Dr. Spring's wife.

—Miss Harriet Hosmer reached St. Louis last Saturday. Her errand is to gather material and data to enable her to execute the statue of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, which the Missouri Legislature commissioned her to execute.

—There is a movement at Mobile to erect a monument to Alexander Walker. There is no truer indication of the moral condition of any people than the character of the gods and heroes they worship.

—Since the death of Gov. Willard, Ex-Governor Wright is the only Governor of Indiana elected by the people, now living. Paris C. Dunning was acting Governor after the election of Gov. Whitcomb to the United States Senate, the same as A. A. Hammond now is in the place of Gov. Willard deceased.

—Lady Franklin, accompanied by her niece, Miss Cracroft, visited Philadelphia last week. She received no company except the family of the late Dr. Kane. She visited the publishing house of Childs & Peterson, and spent some time in the examination of the boat Faith, the transport of Dr. Kane in his perilous journey from the North, which is preserved by his friend Mr. Childs. She also visited the Hall of Independence, and was driven by Leavel Hill Cemetery, where she passed more than an hour at the grave of Dr. Kane.

—On Monday evening, at Charleston, S. C., an altercation took place at Masonic Hall, between E. B. White and Mr. George C. Wharton, two of the managers of the election. Mr. Wharton received three stabs in different parts of his body, one of which, in the breast, is likely to prove fatal. Mr. White was also cut in the knee by some means but not fatally.

—The three African boys in New York, taken from a deserted slaver, are found to be from Congo. Rev. Mr. Wilson, a returned missionary, has been able to communicate with them in their own language. The boys are very intelligent and sprightly, and should be educated, to determine what can be made of negroes who have not experienced the elevating influence of our slave system.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Marshal Vallant has sent to the French Academy an account of an insect which amuses itself by boring holes in leaden balls.

—Jeremy Taylor says that "a good wife should be a looking glass to her husband." But we think she might and should make him see in her something better than himself.

—When Florence Nightingale arrived at Boulogne, a few weeks since, her baggage was transported, without fee or reward, to the hotel by the female porters who throng the wharves of that p lace. They were glad to honor the "ornament of their sex."

—It being hinted to a barrister, who was wearying the court with a long dull argument, that he had better sit down, "I will, my lord," he replied, "I will speak as long as I please!" "You have spoken longer than you *please* already," said his astonished judge.

—Old Lord Eighteous was asleep at church while the minister, a very proxy preacher, was holding forth. At length the parson stopped and cried, "Watkin, my Lord Alphinstone." A gentle "and thus," from the slumberer, "minister." "But ye are sleepin', I wager ye dinna ken what I said last." "Ye said 'watchin,' my lord Alphinstone.'" "Aye, aye, but I wager ye dinna ken what I said last afore that." "I wager ye dinna ken yourself."

—God did not make harps, nor pirouettes nor crayon drawing, nor the names of all the Generals in Africa, nor conchology, nor the *Union Morsone*, and a proper command of countenance, and prudery, and twenty other things of the sort. But he must all be taught, there, or how is a poor girl to know anything about them? But, heart, strength, the head, the soul, with their fairest inmates, modesty, cheerfulness, truth, purity, fond affection—all these things he did make; and so they may safely be left to nature.

—In Paris, when dealers in preciehus stones purchase rubies, they behead a live pigeon, so that the blood of the bird shall fall on a sheet of white paper, alongside the gem, as a test of its color, the blood of the pigeon being a standard of color and transparency.

—A letter from Lima says, a tailor who said in Court that he thought he could re-cognize the assassin of Gen. Castro was arrested in the street at sight by four men, who told him, "We will not kill you, but we shall make you harmless." They then rubbed his eyes with vitriol, which completely blinded him. The unhappy man has received a pension from the President.

—At last accounts, Mr. Ruxey, the horse-tamer, had just returned to London, after a visit to the Shetland Islands. Whilst there he purchased five of the smallest ponies in the world. One he has given to a gentleman famed for his understanding kindness and courtesy to travelers from America; the other four will be initated in the "system," and taught to play fantastic tricks. His eldest son is also a little fellow, seven and a half hands in height, whose future companion will be a Newfoundland dog, about an inch taller than "Shetlie" himself.

—The Connecticut Court of Errors has just discharged a murderer whose guilt there was no doubt, simply because there was no law to punish him. The prisoner, Michael Daley of Pequonock, killed James O'Neil on Sunday, May 6, by cutting his head open with an ax. The jury convicted Daley of manslaughter, whereupon the counsel for defense filed a motion in arrest of judgment on the ground that the law punishing manslaughter, which was in force when this offence was committed, was repealed by the last Legislature, and that the statute enacted in its stead was passed since that act was done, so that no judgment could be rendered against the prisoner under the authority of either statute. This point was fully sustained by the Court of Errors after a full hearing.

A BOSTONIAN DRIVEN FROM ALABAMA.—Wm. J. Brewster of Boston went to Sommerville, Alabama, by engagement, a few weeks since, to take charge of an academy. He has returned, minus his academy, as a politician, and narrowly escaped with his life. A Northern man with Southern principles, who was fellow passenger with Mr. Brewster as far as Charleston, South Carolina, did the mischief by reporting to several rabid pro slavery men at Charleston some remarks about slavery made by Mr. Brewster. The Charlestonians immediately wrote to Summerville, and by the time Mr. B. arrived there the community was in a ferment about the matter. Upon his arrival there the mob surrounded him in the street and ordered him to leave town. He asked to be heard in self-defence, but was told that the fact that he had come from Boston was evidence enough against him.

Sales.

HOWE'S
Improved Standard
SCALES.
They are made only at Brandon, Vermont, by
John Howe, Jr., and Strong & Ross,
THE INVENTORS,
And all others represented as Howe's are mere Imitations, or attempts to Counterfeit, and should be shunned.
They are made of the best materials, and by the most experienced and intelligent workmen, under the supervision of the inventors.
They are made of all sizes and capacities, adapted to all required uses, embracing more than a hundred different modifications.
They are made to so nice a point, that, while, in a public security, it is very desirable.
They are made of sufficient strength to withstand any such shock as the shock when loads are placed upon the platform, are prevented from wearing upon to such edges by the introduction of oilized iron balls which vary in number and size from four to fifty, according to the capacity of the scale.
There are no complicated resting upon knife edges, and constantly working against each other, as in all other scales, but the knife edge and the bearings thereon is made perfectly true, & never permitted any relation.
These Scales will be furnished, with exactly as much or as little of beam as can be seen in the store or warehouse; this is the case with no other Scale ever yet made.
They have taken the premium at every exhibition, and what is of great consequence, the purchaser will find that they are now being introduced in place of the manufactures of old inventors.
They are made warranted not only strong and accurate, but durable, and the manufacturers are willing fully and cheerfully responsible will always be prompt to make this warranty good.
They can be put up or taken down by purchasers without the assistance of a mechanic, by printed instructions accompanying each Scale, and can consequently be furnished at a lower price than Scales that require a competent mechanic to put them up.

They have taken
FIRST PREMIUMS
Within the past Summer and Fall at the
VERMONT STATE FAIR,
(Four years in succession.)
ILLINOIS STATE FAIR,
WISCONSIN STATE FAIR,
CHICAGO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
ERIE CO. (Buffalo, N. Y.) FAIR,
OHIO STATE FAIR,
MAINE STATE FAIR.
They are Cheap, Convenient, Strong, Accurate and Durable.
REQUIRE NO PIT, NO CHECK RODS,
All Friction Received on Knife.
WEIGH WHEN OUT OF LEVEL
And commend themselves to the common sense of every dozen ng man in the community.
FOR SALE BY
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
AT THE
Tin Plate and Metal Warehouse,
45.....WABASH AVENUE.....45
[Burch's Iron Building, Chicago.]
oct3 d2m] 1y

HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
99 So. Canal-st., Chicago.
All kinds of scales repaired.
oct4-dtf-1y

FAIRBANK'S
PATENT
SCALES!
SOLD BY
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
33 Lake street, Chicago
sep

Political Medals, Flags, &c.

CAMPAIGN FLAGS, BANNERS
LEWI J. COLBURN, manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Banners, Flags, &c., No. 124, 126 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Also dealer in Painted Hand and Manila Cordage, Blocks, Pumps, Oakum, Lath Yarn Hay Binding, Marline, spun Yarn, Chalves, Herring, Seine Twine, Corn, Flour, Meal, Bran, and Shorts generally, at the lowest cash prices. jy16-1y12-1m

FLAGS!—FLAGS!—FLAGS!—
BANNERS,
Ensigns! Ensigns!
Of every size and description, constantly on hand and made to order at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES,
BY

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1860.

To money market continues without any marked change, except that currency is silly becoming more scarce. This has had the effect to-day to render Eastern exchange very dull at the opening; but before the close there was some inquiry and rates were firm at ½ per cent. on the street, and ¼ per cent. prem. at the banks.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in the second week of October, were:

Freight	$8,787 09
Passengers	1,116 10
Total	$9,903 19
Corresponding week in 1859	6,971 54
Increase	$2,931 65

EARNINGS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. COMPANY.—The following table shows the earnings of this road for the week ending October 15th:

	1860.	1859.	
Freight	$40,242 20	$27,863 20	$7,903 00 Inc.
Passengers	9,674 34	7,491 72	2,182 62 Inc.
Mails, &c.	1,125 00	1,250 00	125 00 Dec.
Total	$51,041 53	$36,604 92	$7,051 64 Inc.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Weekly Statement of earnings, 1st to 8th of Oct. 1860:

Passengers	$15,678 80
Freight	30,107 00
Mail and Express	2,815
Total	$48,600 80
Corresponding period in 1859	4,845 69
Increase in 1860	$3,755 11

LIST.—The following are the estimated earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the second week in October, 1860:

Passengers	$7,488 66
Freight	30,000 00
Mail, &c.	4 00
Corresponding week in 1859	$3,492 66
Increase	$3,500 34

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wht bush.	Corn bush.	Oats bush.	Rye bush.	Bar bush.	Seed lbs.
By Lake	1,749		5,000	4,500	14,500		
By R. R.	2,000		4,500	10,000	1,500	3,500	4,221
By C. & A. R. R.	99	9,000	8,000	500	500	300	
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	70	2,000	2,000	1,000	500	200	
By C. R. I. & P. R. R.	421	500	1,500	1,500	1,000	500	
By M. & St. P. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
By C. & N. W. R. R.	2,500		4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total	7,839	12,500	26,000	19,500	19,500	6,500	4,221

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wht bush.	Corn bush.	Oats bush.	Rye bush.	Bar bush.	Seed lbs.
By Lake	2,000		5,000	4,500	14,500		
By R. R.	2,000		4,500	10,000	1,500	3,500	4,221
By C. & A. R. R.	99	9,000	8,000	500	500	300	
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	70	2,000	2,000	1,000	500	200	
By C. R. I. & P. R. R.	421	500	1,500	1,500	1,000	500	
By M. & St. P. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
By C. & N. W. R. R.	2,500		4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total	8,089	14,500	26,000	19,500	19,500	6,500	4,221

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL OCT. 15-16.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, bbls.	2,000	Coal, tons	1,818
Wheat, bush.	60	Wood, cds.	542
Corn, bush.	5,000	Lumber, M. ft.	
Oats, bush.	9,000	Shingles, M.	4,800
Barley, bush.	1,564	Pork, bbls.	50
Rye, bush.	300	Corn, bush.	10,000
Seed, lbs.	4,000	Oats, bush.	1,000
Iron and nails, lbs.	210,000	Pork, bbls.	24

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL OCT. 15-16.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Corn, bush.	13,320	Lumber, ft.	78,837
Oats, bush.	3,000	Shingles, M.	20,000
Wheat, bush.	2,000	Pickets, No.	20,000
Rye, bush.	1,000	Posts, No.	2,000
Flour, bbls.	2,000	Salt, bbls.	37,150
Barley, bush.	2,000	Hay, tons	60
Seed, lbs.	2,000	Pork, bbls.	100
Wood, cds.	100	Coal, tons	1,000

The Wheat market was unusually quiet, and prices ruled about 1c lower. Owing to a scarcity of vessels, shippers are holding off, and the speculative demand is rather limited. About 100,000 bushels changed hands, at 90@91c for No. 3 Red; 95c for Extra Club; 86c for Northwestern Club; 87@87½c for No. 1 Spring; 84@84½c for No. 2 Spring; and 79@79½c for Rejected—the market closing quiet at 84@84½c for No. 2 Spring. Flour was easier, with sales of about 2,000 brls at $4.40@4.90 for Spring extras, at $6.00 for White Winter extra. Corn was quiet and unchanged, with sales of about 25,000 bushels at 34½c for No. 2 in store, 35c afloat; 37@37½c for No. 1; and 38½@37½c for No. 2. Oats were dull and 1c lower—limited sales being made at 17½c for No. 1 in store. Rye in good demand and steady at 51@51½c in store. Barley dull and lower. Timothy Seed quiet. Highwines unchanged.

Freights were inactive but firm. Only one vessel was engaged, at 9½c for wheat from Milwaukee to Oswego. In the afternoon the wind was favorable for the upward bound fleet, and nine or ten vessels arrived; but there were no engagements.

PURE SAKINA.—The captain of the schooner E. G. Gray writes as follows: "I have been here eight days, and am not yet unloaded. The elevator is full, and they cannot get cars to take up the wheat already on the warehouses to put it in. There are five vessels behind me in the same fix. The captains of the schooners Perry Hannah, Charley Hibbard, Clipper City, and myself have entered Notes of Protest for delay."

SINGED BACON.—Mr. Thomas Nash has commenced slaughtering hogs, to make singed bacon for the English market, and should the weather continue favorable, he will continue right along throughout the season. Mr. Nash was the first to commence putting up this kind of bacon, and we are happy to hear that he is likely to meet with success in his operations.

ST. LOUIS MONEY MARKET, Oct. 16.—The Mo. *Democrat* of this morning says:

The supply of Eastern exchange is hardly equal to the demand, and sells at dealers' still at ½ per cent. premium for currency and bankable funds, though rigid as customers in a small way buy it at ¾. For gold, ¼ premium is the selling rate. Sight on New Orleans is par in small demand, but is sold at ¼ premium.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS—Oct. 16.—The St. Louis *Republican* of this morning says:

Flour—Receipts of to-day were about 17,000 bags, a third of which went directly to the millers on previous contracts. This left on sale something more than buyers wanted, added, of course, to what was held over from yesterday. Sellers, therefore, showed unusual determination to force sales yesterday, and even allowed speculators and club lots to go at easier figures. Fall grades reported fully up to former quotations. Corn was the best inquiry than on yesterday for round, though held at about the same—say $5.12½ and upwards. Corn and oats had each a tendency to advance. Whisky steady at 18c. Onions rule a little lower. Other articles were without change. There were some transactions in hemp, but buyers were indisposed to state terms.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Oct. 15.—Freights to Liverpool, 1,200 bales cotton, at 7 32@¼; 75,000 bu grain, at 11d for corn in bulk, 11½ in bags; 9,000 bbls flour at 1s 6d; 11½@12s in bags; 2,600 bbls flour, at 2s 1½d; 1,000 bags cheese, at 45s. To London, 13,000 bu wheat, at 10½d in bags; 2,000 bbls flour, at 2s 3d; 500 bbls cheese, at 50s. To Glasgow, 6,000 bu wheat, 10½d in bags; 50 tcs beef, at 80s, and 1,500 bales hops, to English and German ports, on private terms. Charters—Brig of 147 tons, from Bangor to the West Indies and back, for $1,400, port charges paid. A ship of 650 tons, to load in Philadelphia for Cork for orders, wheat, at 11d, in shippers' bags, and flour at 2s6d.

NEW YORK MONEY MATTERS.—The N. Y. *Herald* of yesterday says:

At the present time the banks really hold about two millions more gold than is shown above, as the bank's remittances—$1,071,645—arrived too late on Saturday to count in the average. Taking this into consideration, the statement must be regarded as exceedingly strong. The continued settlement of loans, which progresses without causing any inconvenience to the mercantile community, demonstrates also the strength of our money affairs and the cautious spirit in which business is being carried on. The curtailment since the middle of August is now about eight millions and a half. Next week the specie will probably run up to twenty-two millions, and the loans will probably show a small increase. The city banks have by no means reached as strong a position as they occupy at present.

The money market works very easily; the standard rate for call is six per cent., and the discount paper negotiable at 6@8 per cent. To-day the demand was quite tight, both among the brokers and at the discount house; at two P. M. nearly a large amount of paper was on which failed to find employment at the current rate of interest. The business of the Sub-Treasury to-day was moderate; the receipts were $179,022, of which $125,000 from customs, the payments, $197,456; the balance this evening, $4,878,445.

The exchange market continues in a lifeless condition. The leading bankers are asking 10c for sterling, and 5 15 for francs, but the market is nominal with bankers; bills at 109@9, and 8.10@8.17½. We hear of some very excellent merchants' bills at ½@¾ and 5 20. It seems pretty evident that the market has decidedly declined during the season.

NEW YORK HIDE MARKET—Oct. 15.—The market is hardly as firm, but prices are not quotably lower. The sales to-day are 1500 Chili at 19c; 400 Texas on private terms; 1900 Buenos Ayres, 20 lbs, at 24½ cash (20 lbs private terms); and 45 bales Buenos Ayres Hide Cuttings at 24c, 6 mos.

Messrs. Weibel & Weidemeyer's Circular says: The competition and excitement hitherto prevailing among purchasers have at length subsided; buyers are now become more deliberate, and the market has assumed a steady but more quiet aspect. By the arrival of two full cargoes from the rivers Orinoco and Grande, our previously diminished stock again becomes replenished, and stores on hand continue to afford buyers ample variety and plentitude.

MORE CANAL BOATS WANTED—The Oswego *Times* says: "The great quantity of grain in port and constantly arriving creates a constant demand for canal boats. The freights are good from the port and the canal facilities for the past few days do not nearly equal the requirements of business.

CLEVELAND MARKETS, Oct. 15.—The Wheat market was steady to day at yesterday's prices, with a steady demand. Red sold at 87@1.18, and white at 91@1.24, with occasional sales of both of about 7,000 bu. Flour—No change to note.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....Oct. 17.

Propeller Prairie, Richardson, Cleveland, 50 bbls mdse, 10 bbls fish, 1,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu rye, 1,000 bu barley, 1,000 bu seed, 1,000 lbs wool, 1,000 lbs hides, 50 pkgs sundries.

Propeller Forest City, Fitch, Buffalo, 400 tons coal, 15 cords wood, 1,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu rye, 1,000 bu barley, 1,000 bu seed, 1,000 lbs wool, 1,000 lbs hides, 50 pkgs sundries.

Propeller Buffalo, Preston, Ogdensburg, 1,000 bags malt, 750 boxes cheese, 1,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu rye, 1,000 bu barley, 1,000 bu seed, 1,000 lbs wool, 1,000 lbs hides, 50 pkgs sundries.

Propeller Cuba, Preston, Ogdensburg, 1,000 bags malt, 750 boxes cheese, 1,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu rye, 1,000 bu barley, 1,000 bu seed, 1,000 lbs wool, 1,000 lbs hides, 50 pkgs sundries.

Propeller Dunkirk, Dreyer, Oconto, 500 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Propeller Ontario, Gould, Cleveland, 200 bbls salt, 1,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu rye, 1,000 bu barley, 1,000 bu seed, 1,000 lbs wool, 1,000 lbs hides, 50 pkgs sundries.

Propeller Sea Bird, Hall, Buffalo, 200 tons coal, 15 cords wood, 1,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu rye, 1,000 bu barley, 1,000 bu seed, 1,000 lbs wool, 1,000 lbs hides, 50 pkgs sundries.

Propeller Chicago, Kelley, Buffalo, 200 tons coal, 15 cords wood, 1,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu rye, 1,000 bu barley, 1,000 bu seed, 1,000 lbs wool, 1,000 lbs hides, 50 pkgs sundries.

Propeller Forest City, Fitch, Buffalo, 400 tons coal, 15 cords wood